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SOCIAL JUSTICE

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Congress Opens Fire On 'Money Racket'

Patman Bill Would Rescue Small Bankers from System

Author Cites Objectives of Reform Fight

By Hon. Wright Patman
(Congressman from Texas)

If we desire to take the grip of monopoly from the throats of the American people, the first step should be for the government to take over, own, and operate the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

A bank serves a useful purpose in each community. We cannot successfully do business without them. We desire to encourage the right kind of banks and not discourage them. **The smaller banks of the country should be protected from the larger ones, and the people generally protected against the system that has such great control over the economic affairs of our nation.**

Small Bank Now Victim of System

The government should be taken out of private business as rapidly as it is possible to do so, and private corporations, such as banks, should be taken out of the government's business.

It is my opinion that there has grown up a conflict of interest between the smaller banks of the country and a few larger banks who have become recognized as the spokesmen for all banks.

About 75 of the largest banks in this nation own more than 50 per cent of the assets of the 15,000 banks that are now open and doing business. Also, 27 per cent of the loans and investments of the 15,000 banks are held by 20 banks.

The 149 banks in New York City had resources aggregating $20-billion on December 31, 1936. Resources of all banks in the entire nation aggregated approximately $53-billion. These 149 banks in New York City had deposits of $17-billion, as compared with deposits of $45-billion for all the banks in the nation. Thus almost 40 per cent is controlled by New York City alone!

Few Men Control Powerful Banks

There are 109 banks in the United States that own 56 per cent of the assets of the 15,000 banks and own approximately $10-billion in government bonds, and represent 50 per cent of the capital stock of the 15,000 banks, and hold 55 per cent of the total deposits of the 15,000 banks. Necessarily these banks are located in a few cities and **are controlled by a few men.**

By reason of their control over these large banking houses and their interlocking directorates with the largest manufacturing, business, transportation, and utility concerns throughout the nation, a greater part of our economic activities are con-

(Continued on Page 10)

People Move on Money Power

Backed by the petitions of thousands of American citizens, Congress is once more moving toward an honest money system.

Grim necessity is marching as an ally of the National Union for Social Justice.

What the presidential inaugural address promised in 1933—**that the money changers be driven from the temple of America**—is now under way in Congress. But it is not by the volition of the New Deal. Rather, **it is a policy forced upon a reluctant administration by the collapse of every other alternative.**

The limit of taxation has been reached. Big wealth, as represented in profit-earning nonproductive bonds, is tax-exempt. Productive industry is already taxed to capacity. To increase the tax burden in the smaller income brackets—making those who have jobs support those who have not—will be political suicide for the party in power.

The limit of borrowing is in sight. Banks are not buying United States bonds even now.

So the government comes of necessity to what it promised it would do in 1933—the erection of an honest, interest-free government currency, issued against the credit of the United States, and not "farmed out" as a profit "racket" to alien internationalists.

All Parties Joining Battle to Take Over the Federal Reserve

By Staff Correspondent
of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A momentous chapter in America's monetary history is being written these days in Congress.

Representatives from every section of the United States, gathered in the caucus room of the old House Office building, have unanimously approved a program designed to nationalize the Federal Reserve System.

For the first time in the history of America, representatives of every party in Congress are joined in the authorship and sponsorship of the same bill. A bill **to abolish the privately owned profit racket of the Federal Reserve System and to restore to Congress its Constitutional authority over the issuance of money.**

Would Have U. S. Take Over Powers

Those representatives who got together in the caucus room have formed themselves into a huge steering committee, the aim of which will be to smash the money power that has so long held this country in its grip; to place the 12 Federal Reserve Banks under government ownership; and to take away from them their power to issue money for the profit of private individuals.

An honest money system for the United States, an end to the vicious cycle of alternating violent booms and depressions, and an era of social justice for America, is envisioned by the committee.

House leaders, it may be said, are amazed at the size this steering committee already has attained, and also at the momentum its drive has picked up in the last few weeks.

According to Representative Wright Patman of Texas, temporary president of the steering committee, and Representative Charles G. Binderup of Nebraska, the temporary secretary, the steering committee has enrolled 135 Democrats in the House.

All Parties Join To Back Program

Meantime the Republicans also are forming their own steering committee, led by such men as Representative Karl Stefan, of Nebraska, and Representative James Churchill Oliver, of Maine.

The eight Progressives and the five Farmer-Laborites in the House also favor the program.

There have been other powerful "blocs" on Capitol Hill—the veterans' bloc, the farmers' bloc, the high tariff bloc and so on. But never in the memory of the oldest observer in the press gallery has there been one quite so closely knit, so free of partisanship, as that now lining up against the "money trust."

The bill which the joint steering committee will support has not yet been intro-

(Continued on Page 10)

"If the government takes over the Federal Reserve Banks by paying the member banks $140-million, which they have invested, it will not be an inflationary move, but will be a move in the direction of greater protection against inflation.

"It is my belief that the world's greatest racket is the use and abuse of the United States government's credit by a few large banking institutions. The government's credit should not be farmed out to a few large private banks.

"If something is not done, a large percentage of the 14,000 smaller banks will be crushed within a few years and the communities served by them will be served by a branch bank with direct control from Wall Street. We should protect these small banks by taking over the Federal Reserve System and using it for their use as well as the use of the large banks."

—Representative Wright Patman.

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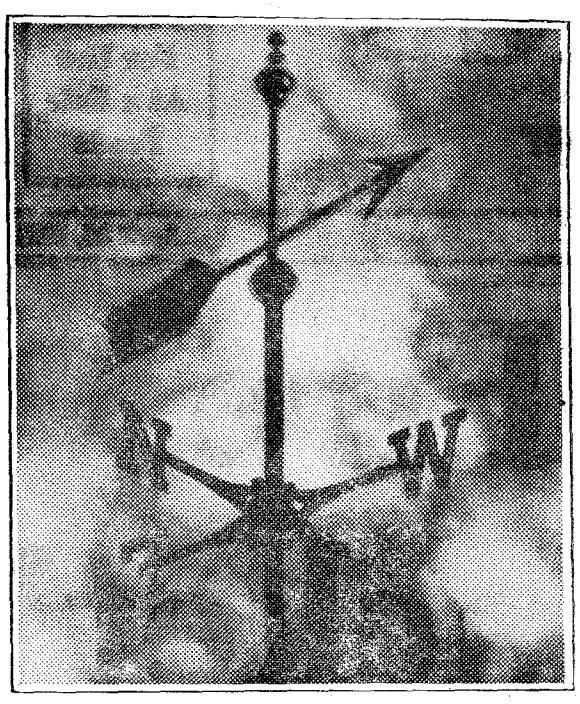

THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

THIS is most important to remember: When the Bill of Rights was signed and eventually incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, it insisted that the spending power of the nation be vested in Congress. That right is a fundamental safeguard of democracy. When the spending power becomes vested, not in Congress, but in the President, it is farewell to democracy simply because Congress becomes totally dependent for its activities upon the President.

* * *

When the New Deal Congress assembled in 1933, it immediately proceeded to treat the Bill of Rights as a scrap of paper. By 1935 the New Deal Congress abdicated its rights and vested the spending power in the hands of the President of the United States.

* * *

No wonder that we have a subservient Congress which is subject to "must legislation!" The Chief Executive, through his secretaries, writes the laws and forces Congress to pass them. The shadow of democracy is alone preserved. We have taken a 400-year backward step into the substance of autocracy.

* * *

Many Americans do not know the difference between Congress and the president, let alone the importance of keeping the spending power free from the domination of the president.

* * *

There would be no bitter complaints had Mr. Roosevelt succeeded in lifting us from the depression of 1929. We would have been willing to have set aside democracy, the Bill of Rights, the powers of Congress and almost every other governmental ideal in order to obtain an honest prosperity.

But let us see what happened since 1933.

* * *

Since 1933 the New Deal's federal government spent $10-billion on relief. The various states spent $3-billion in that period for the same purpose. Mr. Roosevelt is given credit for the entire $13-billion of relief money which was injected into the veins of the nation.

Now the men on relief did not obtain this $13-billion. **Only 60 cents of every relief dollar found its way into the pocket of the man on relief**; 40 cents of that dollar was credited to over-head, to politics and to the building up of a bureaucratic government.

* * *

Did this gigantic relief expenditure really relieve the situation? Here are fairly accurate figures which will enable you to judge: At the beginning of the depression approximately 9-million men were unemployed. In 1937, after four years of relief expenditures, we still have approximately 9-million men unemployed.

More than that, there are 3-million more men who would be jobless except for the fact that they are on federal relief payrolls. There are 1½-million more on the relief payrolls of states, counties and towns in America. Approximately 5-million jobless men and women are managing to live without any relief.

Now here is the question: Did relief relieve?

* * *

The plain fact is that 25-million American citizens are either jobless or eating the bitter bread purchased with dole dollars.

Every sane citizen wanted relief dollars to be expended in 1933 because we were confronted with an emergency. But this is 1937. It is a sad commentary on the New Deal intelligence that we are forced to reflect that no relief dollars were spent to find out the cause of unemployment and that the relief dollars that were spent have not reduced unemployment substantially unless we wish to mesmerize ourselves with the fallacy that men who live on relief dollars are employed.

* * *

Where did the government obtain the relief money in 1933, '34, '35, '36 and '37? Need you be reminded that the banks were closed in 1933 because they had no money with which to meet depositors' demands? Despite this, the government obtained the money from these banks—$18-billion! Was it genuine money representing real wealth? Certainly it was not. It was simply a banker's check issued by the Federal Reserve bankers to the government.

Did the government contract with the bankers that we, the taxpayers, will give the bankers a rubber check in exchange for their loan? The government did not. It did contract, however, that the taxpayers earn the money by the sweat of their brows and restore real wealth money to the bankers.

* * *

Is America able to carry the ordinary burden of living and the extraordinary burden of saving $18-billion from our meager revenue to give to the bankers? America can not do this. That is why the president is busy crying crisis. That is why the bankers themselves are beginning to recognize that their bonds are not so valuable. They are dumping them on the market at prices below par.

* * *

WHAT is the cause of unemployment? Have the fields withered? Have our factories been destroyed? Have our laborers developed industrial anemia? Have our scientists and executives failed us? The answer to all these questions is an emphatic "no." In fact, our factories and fields can produce more at the present moment than ever before. Moreover, the American people are desirous of purchasing more things than ever before. The cause of the depression, of unemployment, of closed factories and of barren fields is that there is not enough sound money in circulation with which to do business and to maintain a purchasing power among our people.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt has been busy attacking the minor causes of the depression. He has consistently refused to face the essential cause of it. He still persists in having private bankers issue and regulate the money of the nation, although the Constitution of the United States says that Congress should do the job. Now that he finds himself facing a crisis far worse than the crisis of 1933, he insists on scrapping the portion of the Constitution of the United States relating to the Supreme Court. He refuses to insist on living up to the Constitution which tells Congress to issue and regulate money.

* * *

SOCIAL JUSTICE teaches that the coinage or manufacture of money is so important that it should be owned, coined, regulated and controlled not by private individuals but by the people themselves through their Congress. What air and sunshine are to the physical life, currency and credit money are to the economic life. We cannot tolerate thinking that a group of men could own air and sunshine, issuing them to the people as they pleased and regulating their use as they pleased. The parallel holds good for credit and currency money.

* * *

Money is the common denominator of all economic life in America. A farmer cannot operate without it. An industrialist cannot operate the wheels of his factory without it. A shipper cannot send his boats to sea without it. An artist cannot wield his brush without it. A grocer or a merchant cannot stock their shelves without it.

Money, let it be repeated, is the common denominator of all activities in the economic life of America. Because Congress does not issue it and regulate it, Mr. Roosevelt and his new dealers have not been able to break the back of the depression.

* * *

Some are of the opinion that the New Deal is about to levy new taxes in order to avoid the new crisis. Others are of the opinion that the President is about to cut down his relief expenditures. This puts Mr. Roosevelt in a dilemma. He is damned if he does and damned if he doesn't. More taxes will spell greater disaster. Taxes always alienate a political following. But to cancel the relief money means cancelling the life of the political party whose emblem is a pick handle and a tin cup.

* * *

At present there are approximately 60-million capable working persons in the United States, with only 43-million jobs to go around. Common sense tells us there should be 60-million jobs. If the law of supply and demand were recognized, there would be more than 60-million jobs. As long as there are only 43-million jobs, there is a shadow of disaster descending upon America and especially upon the New Deal party.

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Petitions Demand Congress Act to Effect Honest Money System

Congressmen Explain Vote on Extension of Federal Reserve Issue

Congressmen who voted for a two year extension of the Federal Reserve money system have been swamped with letters of protest from their constituents, who see in the vote a "betrayal of principle."

Letters from several of the bitterest foes of the Federal Reserve explain why they voted as they did on the particular issue, yet remain opposed to the whole Federal Reserve set-up.

Finly H. Gray, congressman of the 10th Indiana district, long a foe of the Federal Reservists and a recognized authority on money questions, writes as follows:

"I am sending you herewith my answer to your letter relative to my vote permitting a continuance of the issuance of Federal Reserve money at this time. I am sure you will understand my position and agree with me in the matter.

"In the meantime you have suggested that my explanation could be published in Father Coughlin's paper. I assure you that such publication will be agreeable to me.

Long Opposed To Federal Reserve

"I am as much opposed to our present vicious money system, under the secret manipulation and control of private financiers and the money changers, as at any time during my life. I am now working with a new organization forming among members of Congress **to abolish the privately owned Federal Reserve currency system, and to establish a public monetary system under the Constitution and control of Congress.**

"I am sure that the import of the resolution referred to and the effect of the vote taken has been misapprehended. A vote against this resolution could not have changed nor in any way modified the evils of our privately owned Federal Reserve System.

"My vote was not an endorsement of the Federal Reserve System or a compromise of its evils and abuses, but **to continue temporarily the issue of money under the system as the only present available source of emergency relief funds** for which I was obligated, with nothing to be gained for currency reform by voting against the resolution at this time.

Other Leaders Joined in Vote

"I was not alone as a money reform advocate in my position. Congressmen Wright Patman and John E. Rankin are among the most aggressive opponents of the Federal Reserve System in Congress, and both voted with me for the resolution and substantially on the same grounds.

"Congressman Patman addressed the House explaining his intention to support the resolution and especially condemning the evils of the Federal Reserve System under which the money was to be issued and pledging himself to its abolishment and repeal.

"In the meantime, before I accepted the use of Federal Reserve money for relief and recovery, I had exhausted my means and efforts to supersede this vicious money system and provide for U. S. non-interest bearing notes for use instead.

"After the passage of the currency relief law of 1933 on May 12, providing for the issuance of U. S. non-interest bearing currency to take the place of Federal Reserve notes, I waited until June 6 following for the administration of the law. Then when the president failed to act and cause the money to be issued, I filed Concurrent Resolution No. 22, calling upon Congress to mandate the administration of the law. **But I was unable to secure sufficient members to bring the resolution to a vote in the House.** (See Congressional Record, June 6, 1933, Page 5111, Col. 77, Part V.)

Repeated Efforts Meet with Defeat

"Then on January 14, 1936, I filed another Concurrent Resolution No. 41 again asking the Congress to mandate the administration of the law, **but members were not ready to take such action, and the law remains a dead letter on the statute books.** (See Congressional Record, January 14, 1936, Page 372, Vol. 8, Part I.)

"The members who voted against the resolution were well justified in voting against it from their standpoint, having no other obligations, as a means to show their resentment and opposition to the system, but without other effect at this time.

"Since my return to Congress March 4, 1933, I have been working day and night to abolish the Federal Reserve system and to provide non-interest bearing currency notes for use as money. I am still working to that end and expect to continue until the Constitutional power to issue and regulate the value of money is restored to Congress where the Constitution placed it and where it rightfully belongs.

"Respectfully,

"Finly H. Gray."

Dorsey Explains Negative Vote

Frank J. G. Dorsey, representative of the 5th Pennsylvania district, also wrote his constituents as follows:

"The Federal Reserve Act is a law. Legislation is not needed to extend its life. It can only be changed by repeal or amendment.

"Resolution S. 417 extended the period during which direct obligations of the United States may be used as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes. If that is the bill to which you refer, I voted in favor of the measure and have no apologies to make for it.

"I conscientiously believe that the extension of this authority was vitally necessary and in the best interest of the American people at this time. Unfortunately, most persons do not have an opportunity to study and learn all sides of such questions and the facts involved in them.

"An abnormal situation now exists in regard to the security backing up Federal Reserve notes. An abnormal withdrawal of gold from the United States at this time would cause serious embarrassment, particularly in the absence of eligible commercial paper. The act authorizing United States obligations as collateral security was passed in 1932 as an emergency measure. Conditions similar to those existing at that time are now confronting the country. Therefore, it was most advisable to have this act extended for two years."

SOCIAL JUSTICE Presents:

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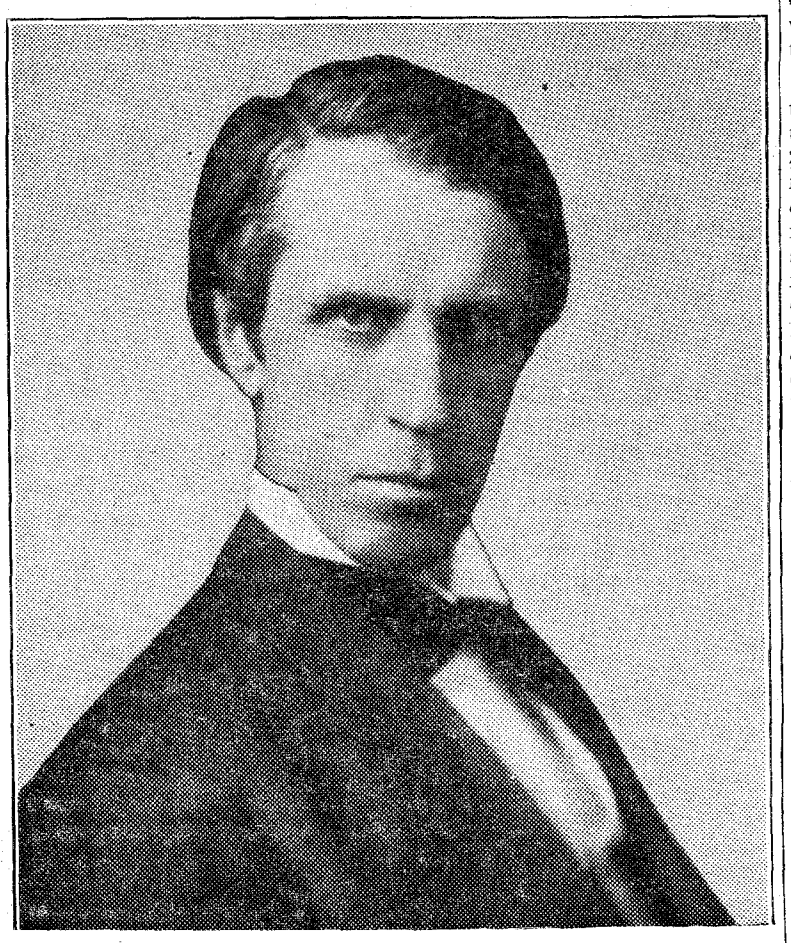

Congressman Finly H. Gray

People Want Results Through Pending Bills

A popular demand for Congress to coin and regulate the value of money, in conformity with the mandate of the United States Constitution, and in furtherance of principles 6, 7 and 8 of Social Justice, is spreading widely.

Groups, in many parts of America, acting independently as individuals, have displayed a remarkable spontaneity in their demand that Congress get action.

An organization, known as the American Petition League, has spread from the Sixth Congressional District in Pennsylvania, inviting other districts to take similar action.

Demand Congress Take Action

"Solely by petition, regardless of race, creed, color or party, we are going to secure written petitions demanding that Congress take the necessary steps **to coin and regulate the value of money,"** the league's statement asserts.

"There are no ifs, ands or buts about our demands, we want a just annual living wage. We are tired of our government borrowing money, paying a high rate of interest which is slowly and surely sending our nation into a state of CHAOS and DESTRUCTION. We demand that Congress live up to Article 1, section 8, of our Constitution."

Inviting other congressional districts to join the movement, the Pennsylvanians' appeal adds: "It is a hot coal for the newspapers to handle. As you well know, they refrain from mentioning it. We must settle that question now; they will have to talk about it. Did you ever hear a congressman discuss the issue of coining an honest money? No, it is too hot for them. We hope to make it very much hotter in the near future."

Michigan Petition Broad in Principle

Instead of endorsing a specific bill, a Michigan group, the "Friends of Social Justice," has petitioned their Congressmen and Senators to **"solve the money question."** The petition leaves Congressmen free to choose which bills they will support—results are emphasized as the objective of the petitioners.

Too broad in its terms, perhaps, to serve as a model for the rest of the country, the Michigan petition at least notifies representatives that the people do want action—and results.

The petition states:

"We, who petition you, our representatives in the Congress of the United States, are for the most part working men in the factories of Michigan, the wives of working men, tradesmen, shopkeepers, clerks or personal servants.

"We want above all things from the Congress of the United States just labor laws which will have as their objective the payment by industry of a just annual living wage and the economic security that such a wage promises.

"We do not complain of hours of labor, rate per hour, seniority, or other befogging issues. The **living wage** is the one important thing to us.

"Nor do mere wage increases interest us. What matters the rate unless the hours be given us—a full 2,000 hours—a year's work. What matters the year's wage in terms of dollars if now we are to face the increased cost of living so all the advance is spent in new high cost for the food we eat, the clothing our children wear and the rent the landlord collects. Cannot you work out the living annual wage in terms of living costs and vary the wage with the prices we pay?

"Cannot you use your constitutional power, with the present Supreme Court, **to establish under Congress a central monetary authority** which will regulate the value of money and keep the prices of things on an even keel so that we who work will be relieved of the cycles of depression followed by a little prosperity and a little prosperity followed by a long depression? That cycle cleans us out of all prosperity.

"We petition you, therefore, to put your minds on important things, namely — the **money question** first and the **annual living wage**, second. We will be patient even on the second if, under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5 of the Constitution, you sincerely attempt good legislation on the money question."

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

What Is Treason?

IF YOU tell the typical American that a politician is playing patronage politics, he gives you a wise-guy look and brilliantly says, "So what!"

Such public indifference to plain dishonesty on the part of public servants is one of the gravest symptoms of what is really wrong with the United States.

If, on the other hand, you suggest that a man in a position of trust is guilty of treason, the naive typical American flashes forth fire from his eyes and mutters menacing threats against the traitor.

He generally does nothing about it; but you can electrify the average native if you use strong enough words.

In this era of demagoguery and political sirens, words seem to mean more than realities.

After a recent reading of a popular syndicated column, the thought occurred that what this country needs more than anything else is a re-definition of the word **treasan to include any kind of betrayal of the nation, in peace as well as in war.**

It is difficult to believe that the following paragraphs could be printed in scores of the leading newspapers of the country, and not rouse a national clamor for an open and thorough showdown on the charges made.

After giving a poll of the Senate on the Supreme Court packing issue—"no less than 96 per cent correct"—the columnist says:

> "The trouble with these figures is that five or more senators counted as against or leaning against, will probably jump into the president's bag, **if and when it becomes necessary.** Several of these jumps will be surprising.
>
> "In other words, you cannot poll the present convictions of senators and reach any worthwhile conclusion. **Too many senators will not vote their convictions this time.** For one reason and another, they are being **required** to support the president **against their own personal inclinations.**
>
> "A poll based on the **honest** personal convictions of the legislators would show two-thirds of both Houses of Congress against the president's plan. **There is no question about that.**"

Every American who has a remnant of conviction that honesty in high office is essential to good government, is challenged to think that over and to judge for himself whether Mr. Paul Mallon is not charging treason to members both of Congress and of the administration.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is not squeamish about using strong words. If Mr. Mallon's charges are true, what he charges is the blackest kind of treason.

A Tip for the People

FEARFUL that the people would not understand how senators or congressmen, elected to represent their own constituents, could be required to support the president, Mr. Mallon gives them what he calls a tip—in these words:

> "If you want the secret of how legislators sometimes alter their initial convictions, you may find part of the answer in the lists of relief allotments and paronage appointments to be made within the next 90 days. At any rate, these will be closely watched, not only while the fight is going on but immediately after it is over.
>
> **"There is a rather general belief, for instance, that certain states will fare better than others, as will certain senators."**

So that no one can possibly miss what this Washington commentator means, let us explain in more detail:

He means that the executive branch of the government, for which the president is responsible, allots and spends the money which Congress appropriates. That department, too, has the initiative in appointing people to federal jobs throughout the nation.

Billions of dollars of the people's money are being spent for so-called relief.

Hundreds of millions of the people's money are being spent to pay the salaries of hundreds of thousands of political jobholders under the federal government.

The writer means in plain terms that the people's money will be alloted and spent for the purpose of influencing the votes of senators and congressmen against their "honest personal convictions."

In the plainest words available, Mr. Mallon means that the president's department of the government **will buy, with the people's money, enough votes to give the president control of the Supreme Court**—not to mention all the inferior federal courts in the country.

What of the People

THE charge of treason, of vote buying, of plain and simple cheating on the part of high officials of the government has been publicly and plainly made in a news column that circulates throughout the nation.

What are the people going to do about it?

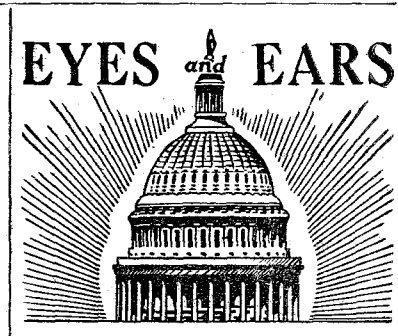
Ninety-nine out of a hundred Americans would join in mobbing an umpire who would take money to "throw" a baseball game.

The same proportion, presumably, would trounce a card cheat.

Twenty-seven million voted the present administration into office because they believed that "special interests" had **cheated them out of their prosperity.**

What are they going to do about this **open charge** that men whom they have placed in positions of the most sacred trust are **cheating them out of their liberty?**

EYES and EARS



By Mark Meechan

JIM FARLEY, in his unrestrained mouthings on the Supreme Court issue, is rapidly talking himself out of credibility.

If, as Jim says, "we have the votes to put this over" (on the American people?), why does he continue to make sour speeches whose direct result will be the embitterment of many, many honest Democrats?

It doesn't make sense. There is something wrong somewhere. That something wrong is that the division of feeling in the Senate is so close that neither Jim Farley or anyone else is sure that "we have the votes."

Jim is still putting the pressure on the weak ones in Congress, hoping that he will "get" the votes somehow or other.

The New Deal is playing Jim's reputation as a prophet for all it is worth.

In a recent speech at Philadelphia—where he desecrated the name of Thomas Jefferson by saying that Jefferson set the example of what Roosevelt is now trying to "put over"—Jim Farley sought to identify the Republicans as the real opposition to the torpedoing of our republican form of government.

The Democratic opposition? Jim has an explanation. He says, "The anti-administration Democrats are pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the Republicans."

To understand how grave a libel that is on Senators who are trying to preserve the freedom and dignity of the Supreme Court as the last bulwark of the Bill of Rights and individual freedom, consider these thoughts:

Senator George, Senator Byrd, Senator Smith, Senator Connally, Senator Bailey and Senator Glass are southerners. There is only one party in the South, for liberals or reactionaries; that is the Democratic party.

There is no purpose these Southern senators could possibly serve by "pulling Republican chestnuts out of the fire"; Jim Farley is doing these men a grave injustice—and every fair-minded member of Congress knows that he is.

Furthermore, several of these senators, as well as Senators Wheeler, Burke and Clarke, and others who will vote against the president's proposal, are not "anti-administration Democrats," on their public record. It is nothing short of falsification to try to kid the unknowing and unthinking populace into believing that they are.

Our beloved Jim Farley is (Continued on Page 6)

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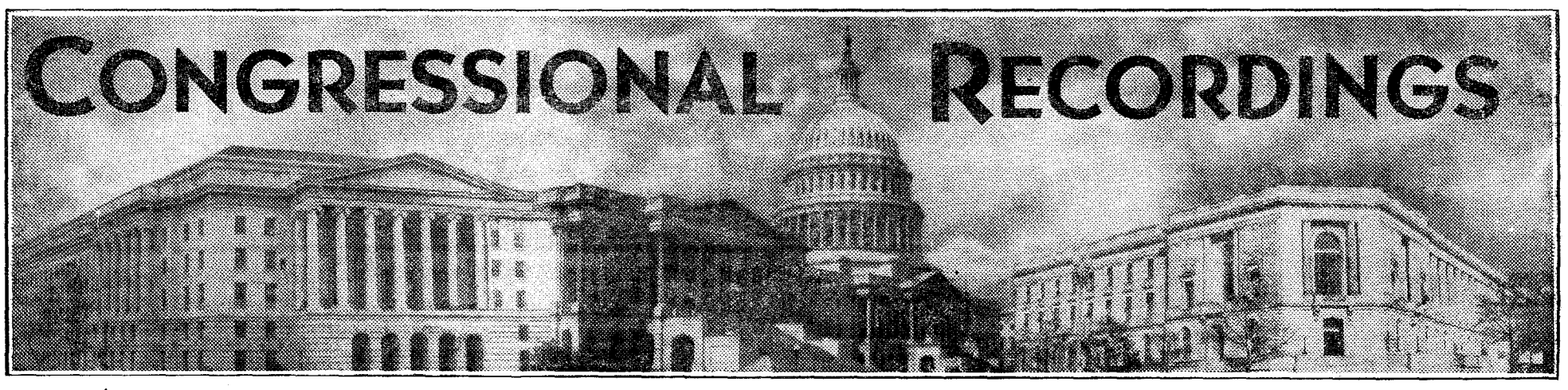


Preview of Supreme Court Roll Call in Congress

"Said Mr. Farley: 'I want to say this about the Supreme Court fuss. We have let the Senate talk all it wants. Then the House will take up the question and there will be considerable talk there. After they have all finished talking, we will call the roll. We have plenty of votes to put this thing over.'

"I know how inadequate on my part any attempt to preview this last 'roll call' of Congress would be, but I want to see, and I want my colleagues to see, the precipice toward which we are headed.

"It will, because of the snail's pace at which we have been discharging our duties for the last three months, probably occur on a sweaty day in August or September. The distinguished House Leader will move a call of the House, or in his absence, probably our distinguished friend Mr. Maverick of Texas, the happy stepfather of the bill, will make the motion, and then our beloved and honored friend, Mr. Boland of Pennsylvania, field marshal of the 'battalions of death,' will march his disciplined and trained troops onto the floor and place them where they can be reached.

"Of course, the distinguished and able Speaker will not be there, because symbolizing as he does, the dignity, authority, and power of this assemblage, it will be necessary for him, if Mr. Farley takes charge, to absent himself voluntarily or otherwise.

"Here stands Mr. Farley. Next to him, of course, will stand Mr. Hopkins, who has millions of the taxpayers' money in his jeans to distribute where they will do the most good. Next to him will stand Mr. Ickes, that stalwart and life-long Republican, and Democrat and New Dealer and Progressive and Conservative. He has just lately returned from a missionary journey in the South, where he has been advising southern Democrats as to the proper principles of Jeffersonian democracy.

"Then next to him I think we can discern the genial and seductive figure of the Undersecretary of the Interior, Mr. West, whose duty it is to explore, mollify, modify, and conserve the 'interior' of Congressmen.

Written Last Year—

"Back of this front line, of course, will appear very modestly the heavenly twins of the New Deal, Messrs. Corcoran and Cohen, **who wrote this bill, 15 months ago,** I understand, but were told to **keep it dark until after election.** Lingering in the offing will be Judge Roseman, the trusted [illegible]l adviser of the president, and our own dear attorney general, to see that this historic roll call is put through in a legal and constitutional manner.

"Now, 'we will call the roll.' As this glorious diapason of 'we' voices rolls out, and the names of the members are called, there will come to each of us a psychic whisper, like some strange astral ventriloquism, 'Vote the way you are commanded, you poor worm, or else!'

"After it is all over, the death sentence of representative government in this country will have been duly signed, sealed and delivered.

"I am opposed to the proposal referred to by Mr. Farley as the 'Supreme Court fuss' because I am a citizen of the United States, which I consider God's best gift of opportunity to the common man and to the uncommon man as well. With present uncertainty and unrest and class consciousness and hatred and all kinds of trouble coming over the horizon, it is most unfortunate, to say the least, for the President of the United States in his high office to raise a question as to the validity and force of law affecting the foundations of our civilization, and the integrity and independence of the courts of law appointed under the Constitution to interpret the same.

59 Major Laws Dictated

"Out of 77 major laws passed in the first four years of Mr. Roosevelt's administration, **only 18 of them originated here where all of them ought to have originated.**

"I have taken an oath, and so have you, to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and if we were to agree to this proposal and legislate to pack the Supreme Court with men prepromised, prearranged to vote proposals originating in the executive section as constitutional **whether they are constitutional or not,** then **everyone of us who casts such a vote has violated his oath."**

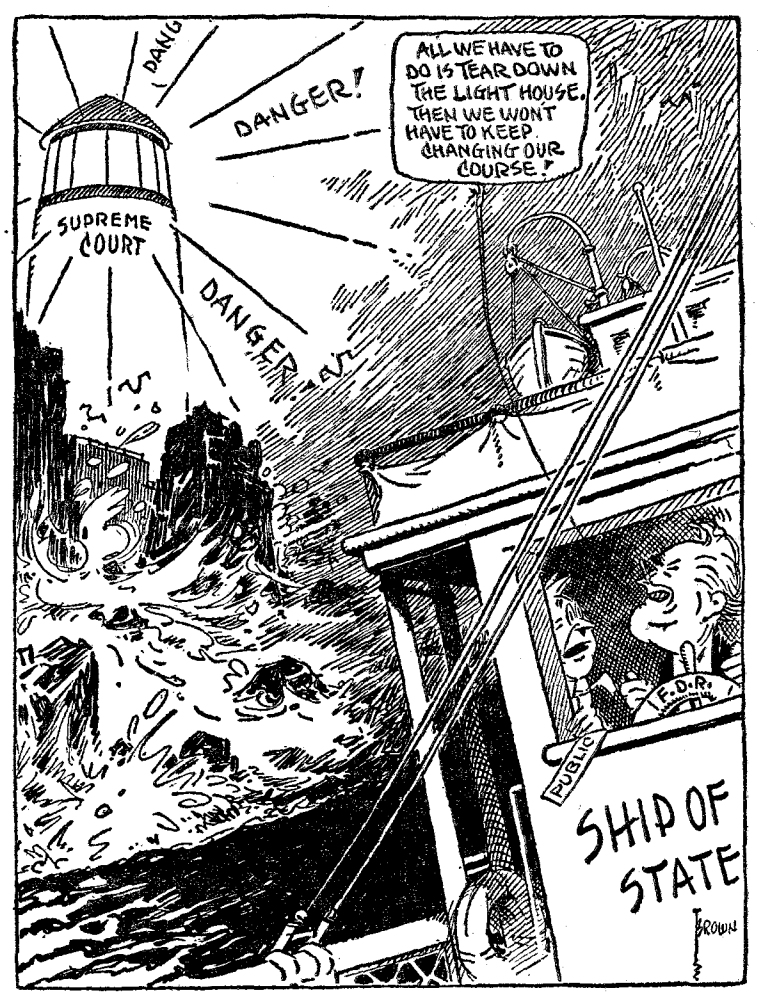
—Representative Charles Eaton of New Jersey.

Jackson Would Get the Money

"If we had an Andrew Jackson in the White House today, we would get the war debts paid in about a year's time. He handled that situation 100 years ago in connection with France. We have received nothing except from honest little Finland, and this administration has not raised a finger to collect one penny of the war debt. It is about time for the representatives of the people to go to bat and insist upon collecting the war debts themselves, before it is all spent on new armaments and the world is plunged into another world war."

—Representative Hamilton Fish of New York.

Administration to Blame for Public Contempt for Courts



—New York Herald-Tribune.

"The Modern Navigator"

Europe Prospers As Debts Mount

"The present European war debts to the United States on a funded basis of 62 years, with interest is, roughly $22-billion. About the only thing we hear about it is the 10-line squib that appears on the front page of most newspapers on December 16 to the effect that December 15, when payments were due, has come and gone and no payments were made.

"In 1936 thousands of our citizens toured in foreign lands and spent $495-million. Foreign tourists and travelers in our country spent but $122-million, so that the excess of our tourist expenditures was about $373-million. Our people sent $143-million to foreign countries for one purpose and another, while people in other countries sent but $5-million into this country.

"The excess of tourist expenditures by people in this country and the excess of remittances to foreign countries is more than $511-million for 1936. If the increase in tourist travel indicated by the first few months of 1937 continues, it is reasonable to suppose that the excess of such funds which will go abroad in 1937 and succeeding years will greatly increase.

"If but half of such expenditures and remittances were allocated to the purpose of paying the war debts, it would in the immediate years to come make available a half billion dollars for that purpose."

—Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois.

Mob Disorder Is Preface to Power

"Free government cannot long withstand the crushing pressure and demoralizing effect of widespread mob violence. Let us not forget that **he who seeks despotic power has generally attained his goal by permitting, and what is more deplorable, encouraging mob disorder and disrespect for law.** It is only in distressing times that such a man steps forward, appeals to prejudice, arrays class against class, poses as the leader of a new order, captures the imagination of an excited group, and takes complete control of government.

"The pattern that is being fashioned here is the very same pattern which was used in France in an earlier day, and in many countries of the Old World at much later dates. **I do not think for a minute that the President of the United States is himself fashioning a pattern of violence, but I am gravely concerned over the intentions of some of his followers** who are now attempting to use the president to prepare the way for a violent change in our constitutional government."

—Representative Daniel Reed of New York.

Mobs' Hisses Echo Attacks by New Deal

"Ever since the president put forward his surprising proposal to 'pack' the Supreme Court, I have received numerous letters from my constituents opposing such a proposition, and I received one a short time ago which shows just what effect this abuse of the Court is having upon the people of this country.

"Part of this letter reads:

"'Two weeks ago we attended a movie. Among the pictures and scenes of current events, one of our noble body of representative men—that of the Supreme Court justices—was flashed upon the screen. Immediately there was a hiss here, another there, which was picked up by what seemed a majority of the audience, with hoots and boos added to show the disrespect, distrust, and contempt.

"'Next, a flash showing Senator Vandenberg making a verbal statement as to why he was opposed to the "packing proposal." He too was met with hisses and boos. Following him, a Congressman from Tennessee telling why he was for it. Instantly the audience gave cheers and applause. They did not hear (nor care to) what the man was saying; simply one could see his mouth move, the noise drowned out the speech. This shows how unthinking the mob is.

"'But the great shock and significant horror of this seemingly trivial occurrence was that the members of our esteemed Supreme Court should be treated as if they were not only the enemies of the people but that they were abused and held in contempt like lowly gangsters.'

"Of course such outbreaks are to be deplored. However, what can we expect from the masses when they are urged on by the president and his satellites in all parts of the country? Ever since the day that the Supreme Court by a unanimous decision declared the president's pet scheme, the N. R. A., unconstitutional, they have delighted in sneering at the members of the Supreme Court and in holding them up to ridicule and scorn. Surely he must have known, if he knew anything, that what he and his fawning dependents were doing could not but cause disrespect, not only for the Supreme Court but for all courts. He seems ready and willing to break down the bulwark of our liberties if he can gain his point.

"The dark clouds of mob rule and anarchy appear on the horizon; and if the situation is not sternly dealt with now, the country will pay a staggering price in a few months for the failure to do so."

—Representative Albert G. Rutherford of Pennsylvania.

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McKellar Lauds War Declaration; Cites Article Predicting Repetition

Senator Gives Blessing to Last Great Bloodshed

By Justin Soval

April 6 was the twentieth anniversary of our declaration of war against the imperial German government.

To mark the passing of the second decade since the consummation of our greatest folly, Senator George Norris, one of the courageous six senators who voted against our entry into the World War, predicted that the United States will not become involved in the next European war.

There is foundation for some encouragement in the statement from the venerable Nebraska senator. He has a certain gift for prophecy.

For instance, back in the hysterical days, when the emotions of the nation had been goaded to rage against the German people, Senator Norris, in pleading against Woodrow Wilson's plea for war, said that a declaration of war by this country would stamp the dollar sign on the star spangled banner.

Norris was castigated on the floor of the Senate for the statement. He was called a traitor to his country.

Norris Now Heiled By Former Critics

Those who are old enough to have lived understandingly through the 20 years of the World War's aftermath now realize that Senator Norris was a member of one of the noblest minorities that ever rose against the brutal mass-hysteria of an unthinking majority.

Time has vindicated his patriotism. Time has shown him to be a worthy prophet.

In making his prediction that our country will not engage in another suicidal European brawl, Senator Norris is no longer considerad a traitor. He is no longer the spokesman of a minority. His statement represents the will and the hope of probably 95 per cent of all American citizens.

But there are signs which warn the people to "watch their step and hold their heads."

McKellar Clings to Old War Stand

Among those who fell in line with the warlike appeal of Woodrow Wilson—and helped by his vote to plunge this nation into the most costly and demoralizing adventure it ever engaged in—was Senator McKellar of Tennessee.

There is no object in inferring that Senator McKellar was moved by anything but the most patriotic motives when he voted to send over 200,000 of our American youths to their deaths so that the world might be made "safe for democracy."

What we do object to is that he insists on defending his position—after the revelations of the past 20 years. To this end, he introduced into the Congressional Record an editorial from the Washington Post regarding which he said:

"I have never read a better or more lucid statement than is contained in this editorial of the reason why America entered that conflict."

Says War Slaughter Was Justified

Following are some of the highlights of that "lucid" statement:

"On this solemn anniversary it is therefore appropriate to ask ourselves again whether, in that crisis of her history, America failed to fulfill the national ideals without which no people can be recorded as having contributed constructively to the long record of human endeavor . . .

"Whether or not this enforced defense of national rights actually achieved the idealistic objectives the nation cherished is really a secondary question. To attain those objectives America did what she could, and failure to accomplish what in the event proved beyond our powers can never be held against us by mortal critics. . . .

"When the balance hung uncertain, when the issues trembled between vindication of honor or passive acceptance of indignity, the country took the course which the character of its people made inevitable. . . .

Predicts America Will Repent Folly

"The nation, under President Wilson's leadership, was true to itself, true to its traditions, true to the conviction that servile democracy is not worth saving and that, in the last analysis, the fundamental interests of the United States are inevitably opposed to the triumph of the autocratic principle. Thus it was 20 years ago. Thus, if circumstances pose the inescapable choice, **it will be again.**"

What is to be said of a writer or a senator who justifies our part in the World war on that kind of grandiose piffle?

In what respect do we consider it a matter of honor to stand on our right to make war profits at the expense of permitting our merchantmen and our private citizens to enter waters known to be under attempted blockade?

Making war profits is not a matter of honor. Not only that, we have learned to our sorrow that it is not even a matter of profit—for the vast masses of people.

The writer refers and the senator points to our adherence to "traditions" as a cause that in "honor" forced us into the World war.

Washington's Advice Sacred and Sound

As for our foreign relations, our oldest and most sacred tradition is the fatherly advice handed down to us by the Father of our Country himself, that we should conscientiously and patriotically "avoid foreign entanglements." That is a distinctly American tradition that transcends the sophistries of newspaper editorialists and the defensiveness of muddle-headed politicians.

If we are to speak of honor, what are we to say of the honor of teaching the world that we regard the peace and the lives of our citizens above the profits-for-a-few which come from selling to war-mad nations the instruments of their own destruction?

It is time for a revolution of the misused term "honor," particularly as it applies to the affairs of nations.

There is in circulation today so much of the type of defending the indefensible which we find in the Washington Post editorial that we must be blind as citizens if we do not see in it a new attempt at conditioning the popular mind in a prejudiced attitude on European events during the next few months and years.

Senator Applauds War-Mindedness

The Washington Post editorialist says, **"Thus if circumstances pose the inescapable choice, it will be again."**

And a United States Senator applauds the suggestion that we may soon again have to spend $50-billion or more and mobilize 5-million men or more to enter a foreign war to make the world safe for something or other.

How many of the Senators are of a frame of mind similar to that of McKellar of Tennessee? How many Representatives? Based on an honest representation of the people, there could be but few—but who believes that the overwhelming vote of the Congress in 1917 represented the true will and wish of the people?

There is plenty of evidence that the nation was stampeded into war in 1917.

There is plenty of evidence that the vast majority of our people have been sorry that we were led into the war.

Nobody believes that there is a warlike nation in Europe whose "honor" has been so carefully preserved that it can point a finger of scorn at the honor of this nation if it decides to prize Christian peace and human lives above the right to traffic in the spoils of war.

Time to Stampede Congress into Peace

It is already time that the people begin to stampede the Congress into peace—rather than wait for the Congress to stampede the people into war. The McKellar attitude is the prelude to precisely that.

The confusion and complexity of the present neutrality bills are no safeguard to our peace. There is only one safeguard we can effectively use—a public declaration that this nation is adamant in its refusal to extend any credit to debtor, war-making nations until every dollar of standing defaulted indebtedness has been paid.

Such a policy on the part of this nation, unconfused by technical and un-understandable 'neutrality legislation" will prevent any major war for at least 50 years.

Our responsibility, as a creditor nation, for world peace is clear cut and imperative.

U.S. Pushed Into War as Much as Germany Was

Germany's bitterness against America's entry into the World war is still active after 20 years of retrospection—with the circumstantial difference that **America is now in acord with this regret.**

On the 20th anniversary of our war declaration, Germany's "Nachtausgabe" editorially alleged that the United States went to war not for liberty and democracy, as Wilson contended, but "for the profits of international bankers and financiers."

Contending that there were only "fifty honest votes" in Congress, the article continues:

"Without the two million American soldiers, Germany would possibly have won the March offensive of 1918 . . . .

"There is not an atom of truth in the charge that America's entry into the war was caused by unrestricted submarine warfare and was therefore, Germany's fault.

"We possess documentary proof today that **the war against Germany was decided upon in 1914** by Wilson and his advisers as well as by the real rulers in Washington — **Jewish high finance and business interests, chiefly the bankers.**

'It was they who sent the American soldier to the front, to guarantee re-payment of debts."

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 3)

(Continued from Page 4)

using tactics that he must have learned in the prize-fighting game. It isn't fair, it isn't decent, and it isn't American.

Above all, it isn't convincing. Jim Farley would not be using such dangerous expedients—involving the permanent embitterment of respected and staunch members of his own party, who are above such things—he wouldn't take such risks, unless the oligarchic "we" were desperately afraid they are going to lose.

Like Hitler or Mussolini, the New Deal cannot afford to fail. Such is demagoguery.

* * *

Another important consideration for the thoughtful American is the following paragraph from Farley's Philadelphia speech:

"I note that some of the opponents of the measure recommended by President Roosevelt are saying that the recent decisions of the Supreme Court have rendered it unnecessary. That is an absurd idea. The circumstance that by a single vote the Court sustained the validity of several New Deal measures furnished no security of permanent liberalism on the high bench. The majority opinions yesterday were so hedged about with qualifications that neither Congress nor the president can be at all sure of the fate of pending or future legislation."

Jim, as usual, spoke without careful thought. It would indicate an extremely flippant attitude on the part of any man to make so assured and sweeping a statement on the long and heavy decisions of the Court within a few hours after they were made public.

Jim could only have glanced over them hurriedly. It is obvious that, as far as Jim and the New Dealers are concerned, the Court must go—whether it is right or wrong.

But Jim was too hasty.

The decisions on the Wagner Act permit the New Deal or any other Congress virtually absolute control over industry. People far better qualified than Jim Farley to judge the matter have examined the decisions for several days, and that is their studied conclusion.

There is no more power over industry and labor that can be added to the powers that Congress may now freely exercise.

There is no valid reason to suppose that the Supreme Court will refuse to okay like power over agriculture. A change of heart is a change of heart — for better or for worse.

It is about time for the New Dealers to stop tearing things down and get busy on the constructive end of their program—if, indeed, they have one.

The twenty-seven millions are typical Americans after all. Like the rest of us, they eventually will get tired of an administration built on alibi.

Among the twenty-seven millions, too, are several million dolesters. They are out of employment, as far as private industry is concerned. The president's recent insistence on strict economy in the government will—in fact, already has begun to— throw them out of their bureaucratic and relief jobs.

Their pittance is becoming smaller and smaller in terms of groceries, fuel and clothing.

The administration, now equipped with dictatorial centralized powers, will have to do something for these millions who have learned to rely on a paternalistic government.

One thing is certain, they can't eat alibis.

And another thing is equally certain—if the administration can't solve their problems with the powers it now has, they will have to solve their own problems—which was not the intent of the great mandate.

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Steel

National Labor Relations Board vs. Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., of Pittsburgh.

The company had refused to comply with the board's order to reinstate 10 employes discharged for union activities.

The Supreme Court sided with the board in this test case of the Wagner Act. Vote, 5 to 4.

Chief Justice Hughes: "Employes have as clear a right to organize and select their representatives for lawful purposes as the respondent (steel company) has to organize its business and select its own officers and agents."

Trailer

Labor Board vs. Fruehauf Trailer Company, of Detroit.

The board had directed reinstatement of seven employes who had been discharged for union activities.

The Supreme Court upheld the board's order. Vote, 5 to 4.

Chief Justice Hughes: "We have examined the respondent's (trailer company) contentions, and we are of the opinion that the findings of the board, with respect to the nature of the respondent's business and the circumstances of the discharges complained of, are supported by the evidence."

Clothing

Labor Board vs. Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Company, Inc., of Richmond, Va.

The board had ordered the reinstatement of 19 union employes who had been discharged.

The Supreme Court sided with the board.

Vote, 5 to 4.

Chief Justice Hughes, who delivered the majority opinion in this test case, was guided by his views in the steel company case. He said that the self-organization of employes for the purpose of collective bargaining "is a fundamental right."

Bus

Washington, Virginia and Maryland Coach Company vs. Labor Board.

The board had directed the company to reinstate 18 discharged employes.

The Supreme Court upheld the board.

Vote: Unanimous.

The bus company had admitted that its activities were in interstate commerce. The court had to determine in this case if the "industrial relations" of the company directly affected such interstate commerce. It decided in the affirmative and Justice Roberts read the decision.

Press

The Associated Press vs. the Labor Board.

The press association challenged the legality of the board's order to reinstate Morris Watson, discharged employe of New York. Watson contended he was dismissed because of his activities in the American Newspaper Guild.

The board's order was upheld by the board.

Vote, 5 to 4.

Justice Roberts: "The actual reason for his (Watson's) discharge . . . was his guild activity and his agitation for collective bargaining."

Decisions Jolt Court Reformers

Can't Tell Why

—*Wide World.*

Attorney General Cummings, above, the president's mainspring in the court reform drive, tried valiantly to minimize the effect the Wagner rulings would have on administration plans.

"For more reasons than one," Mr. Cummings asserted vaguely, "the decisions show the wisdom and soundness of the president's plan."

Union Rights

The Wagner Act, officially entitled the National Labor Relations Act, provides that workers shall have the right to organize into labor unions for the purpose of collective bargaining, free from interference by employers.

The act is concerned with all firms whose industrial relations "directly affect" interstate commerce. Its provisions are enforced in the courts by a board of three members, authorized to conduct elections when a dispute arises as to which union shall be the bargaining representative.

Wagner Cases Fortify Positions of 9 Justices

The Wagner Act decision makes those six new justices which the president threatens to add to the Supreme Court appear as out of place as so many paper-hangers in an art gallery.

The decision, in effect, sent the court "gorge" program into a tailspin, and leaves the president with no other alternative now to change the court unless it be a desire to carry through a curious vendetta against those who have dared in the past to differ with him.

Certainly Mr. Roosevelt can no longer contend that the high tribunal is embittered against New Deal legislation when, by a majority vote, it upheld a bill that many constitutional attorneys predicted would go the way of the NRA and the AAA.

Most observers believed that the bus company case would be declared invalid because the company had admitted that its activities were in interstate commerce.

The rulings, however, that the steel company, the trailer firm and the clothing manufacturing concern were also engaged in interstate commerce were not generally expected. The most partisan New Dealers must admit that the Supreme Court gave the administration the benefit of the doubt in these three cases.

Five Decisions Are Commended

The decision involving the Associated Press hinged, as was expected, on the freedom of the press. The ruling might have gone either way. That it was decided in favor of the administration was due to the fact that Justice Owen J. Roberts, who often holds the balance of power in 5-to-4 decisions, voted with the liberals.

SOCIAL JUSTICE commends the broad humanitarian flavor of the five decisions and the efforts of the five majority justices to adapt Jeffersonian principles to modern economic conditions.

The Wagner Act interpretation shows, for one thing, that the justices, in the majority, have not lost perspective into the problems of the working man; for another, that the personal prejudices imputed to the court by its opponents does not exist.

All in all, the five decisions constitute a victory for the New Deal, and it would seem that White House spokesmen have every reason to be elated. Actually, however, the court action has covered the New Dealers with confusion.

New Dealers Are Nettled

They were jubilant — for publication. But, inwardly, they were chagrined, because the favorable adjudication of the Wagner cases deflated their best arguments for a reform of the Supreme Court.

As Senator Wheeler, a foe of court reform, put it:

"I feel now that there can't be any excuse for wanting 15 members on the court."

Wheeler claimed rapid gains in Congress as a result of the labor decisions. Minority leader Charles McNary, Republican of Oregon, and Edward R. Burke, Nebraska Democrat, stated that the court bill was now doomed to defeat. Both suggested that the president drop the measure.

Administration spokesmen, meanwhile, hailed the court's disposition of the five cases as a "sweeping" victory, but in the stir created on Capitol Hill they withheld comment on the status of the reform bill, awaiting, apparently, some declaration of policy from the White House.

Casts Deciding Vote

—*Wide World.*

The decisions upholding the constitutionality of the Wagner Act were made possible by a switch in position by Justice Owen J. Roberts, above. Beginning with the minimum wage law this year, Justice Roberts has cast his vote with the liberal faction in the court.

Labor Act Provisions

The Wagner National Labor Relations Act expresses the following public policy:

"Employes shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activity, for the purpose of collective bargaining for others' mutual aid or protection."

The act states that it shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer:

(1) "To interfere with, restrain or coerce employes in the exercise of the rights guaranteed" in the declaration of policy.

(2) "To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it.

(3) "By discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment . . . to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization.

(4) "To discourage or otherwise discriminate against an employe because he has filed charges or given testimony under this act.

(5) "To refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employes."

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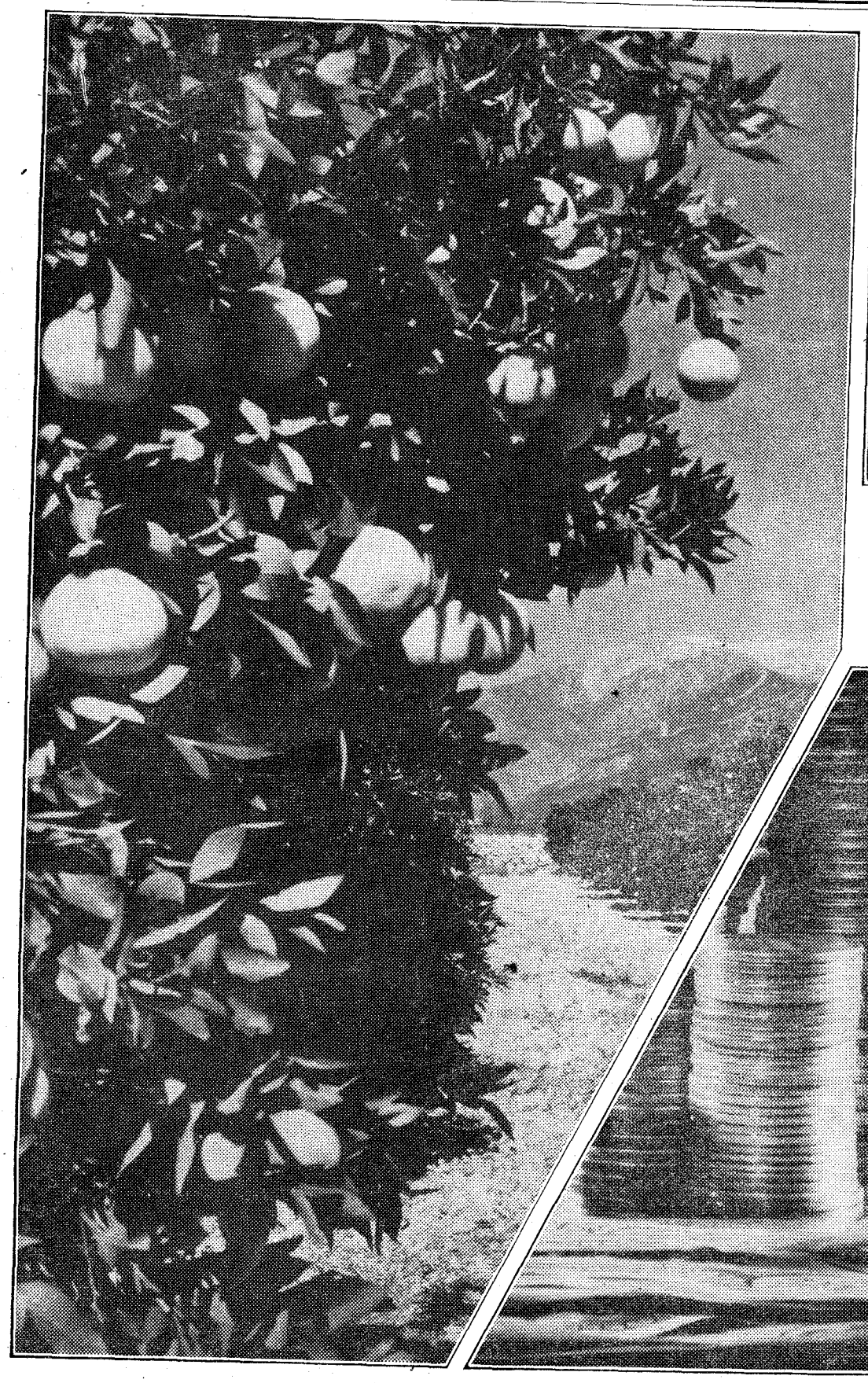

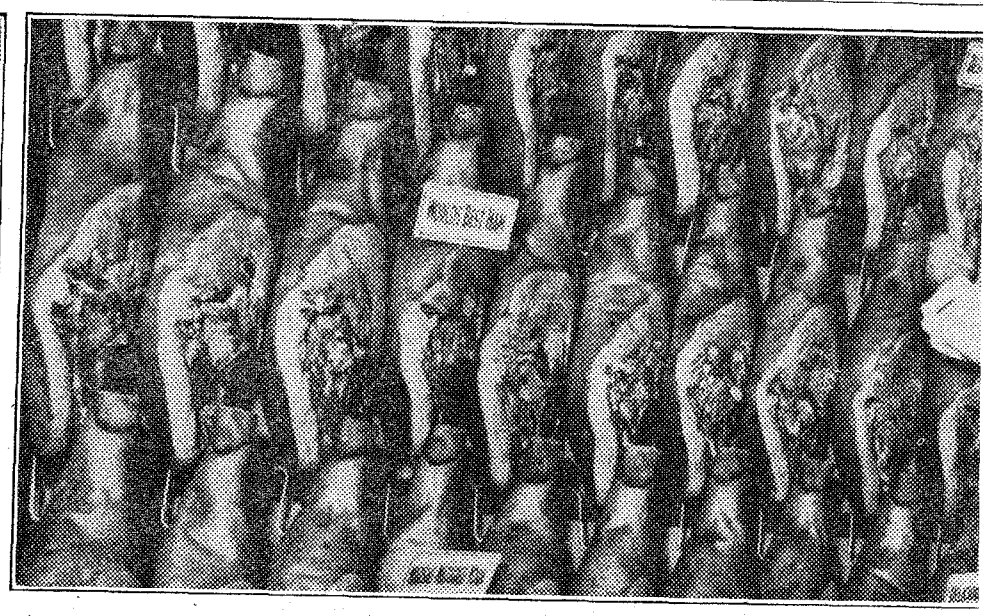

Cost of Living Po

DESPITE the lingering problems of unemployment and relief, the American cost of living is edging closer and closer to the dangerous level of 1929.

Labor is reported to be "on the march"—this, they say, is a happy sign, as wage increases are spectacularly featured in the headlines of the newspapers.

Happy, indeed! How can the laboring man and his cohort, the farmer, be better off when earnings fail to keep pace with the price of living necessities?

Washington, D. C. —Mar. 27. — (A.P.)— Government food and farm experts said today that the food bill for the average family would increase for the rest of this year.

Wages, to be sure, have risen. But the rise has been utterly out-distanced by the wild boom in prices.

Upward trends in living costs are always attributable to two fundamental causes—one recognized by the newspapers, the other ignored.

The first cause is a decline in the supply of commodities that are exchangeable.

The second reason for the rise in living costs, and this is always concealed from the public, is th by dishone

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Food List

Government economists have compiled the following list of common food prices, showing what the housewife has to pay today in comparison with last year:

Potatoes at 3.8 cents a pound, up about 1½ cents from a year ago and at highest levels since 1930.

Sirloin steak at 40 cents a pound, up 2½ cents from a year ago, highest since 1931, and 10 cents above the February, 1933, price.

Beef roast at 23½ cents, up half a cent from last year, highest since 1931, and 8 cents above the low in 1934.

Bacon at 40 cents, down 2 cents from last year but highest since 1930 except for 1935 and 1936, 19 cents above 1933 low.

Roasting chicken at 30 cents a pound, down 2½ cents from last year and except then the highest since 1931, 8 cents above 1933 low.

Eggs at 34 cents a dozen, lower than last year but 10 cents above 1933 low.

Butter at 41 cents is 15 cents above 1933 low.

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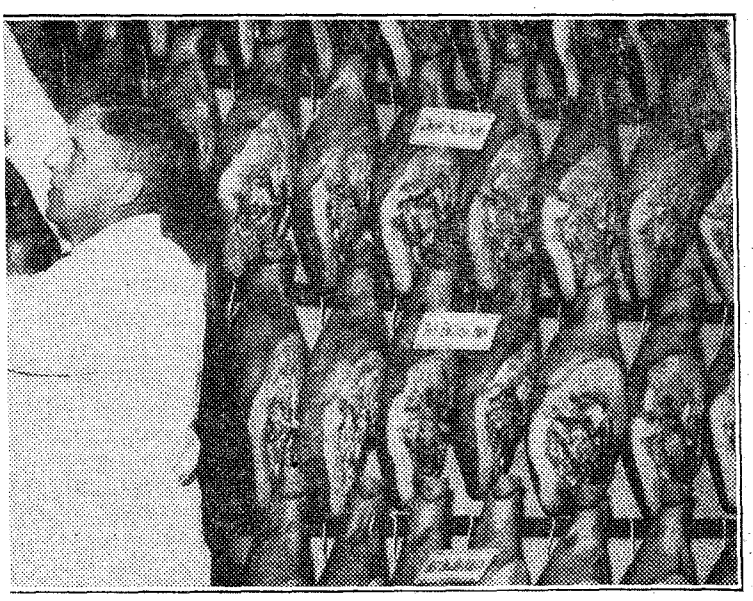

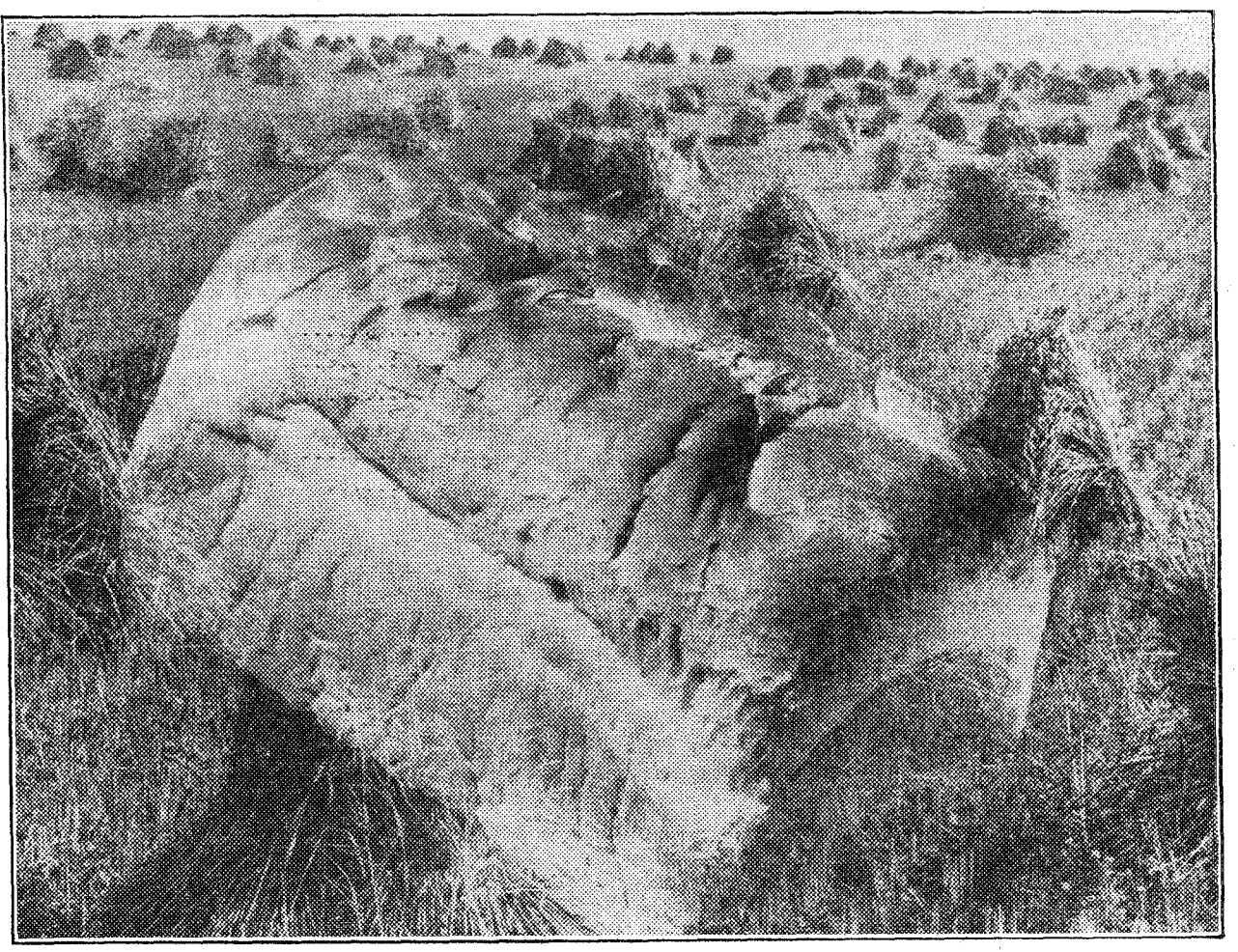

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GOING UP!

The first week in February, prices were 85.4 per cent of 1926; second week, 85.6; third week, 86; fourth week, 86.1; last week in March, 87.8

sidering that there are something like 25,000,000 people still on the dole.

As matters stand now, the New Deal is so deeply in the red from lavish spending that it can never balance its budget until the money power is taken away from profiteering bankers and restored to its rightful master—the people's congress.

The average of all food prices is now 27 per cent above the pre-war level of 1910 to 1914, according to Louis H. Bean, chief price economist in the Department of Agriculture.

Potatoes cost on the average of $1.30 a bushel in February of this year, compared to 68 cents a year ago. Corn and wheat prices are correspondingly high, corn selling at $1.04 a bushel at the farm, compared to 56 cents a year ago, and wheat from $1.25 and $1.50 a bushel, compared with 91 cents.

Compared with the pre-war period, grains are up 46 per cent, truck vegetables 43 per cent, meats 26 per cent, fruits 27 per cent, dairy products 26 per cent and cotton 8 per cent.

Principal meat products have already surpassed the high crest of last year, and government indications are that the climb in 1937 will continue.

Unions Ignore The Real Issue

To some, these high prices might indicate increased profits for the farmer. But all available farm statistics show that the farmer, instead of cutting himself a piece of this melon, is still struggling for the cost of production.

So far as labor is concerned, union leaders must recognize that wages will never keep pace with prices as long as work demands are confined merely to shorter hours and higher wages. Experience has taught that pay raises are invariably passed on to the consumer in the form of increased prices for the manufactured product.

A case in point is steel, where the price per ton was raised three to four dollars for every one dollar distributed in higher wages.

John Lewis, William Green and others in the labor movement should realize that though they succeed in scaling work hours and expanding wages, their efforts will not constitute a victory for their followers until the purchasing power of the dollar is regulated to conform with price fluctuations.

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We See by the Papers

Own Job Should Keep Executive Busy

Postmaster General Farley still holds his post as chairman of the Democratic National committee. A great dinner was given in his honor at Washington some weeks ago with President Roosevelt as the principal speaker. He declared that Farley would be immortalized as the hero of the new phrase in our political arithmetic—"46 to 2."

"Perhaps he forgot," observes Review of Reviews, "that Farley himself had remarked, just after the election, that he could easily have carried Maine and Vermont if he had taken the trouble; so that '48 to 0' would have been the phrase with which future students of politics would link the names of Roosevelt and Farley. Perhaps it was thought that to allow Governor Landon to carry two small eastern states might help to divert attention from the real situation, thus avoiding too much discussion of the very irritating question, **"How did Farley do it?"**

"We will not start an argument. We will merely express agreement with Mr. Farley. He could have carried all the states. With the use of some thousands of millions of dollars of relief money, handled through state, county and local Democratic committees, a much worse politician even than Mr. Farley **ought to have been able to carry our 48 states and also to have carried all the provinces of Canada, to have changed the government of Mexico, to have upset Hitler, and to have prevented the civil war in Spain.**

"The practical condition about which there can be no theories centers in the fact that it is now proposed to use Farley's machinery of last year to control the politics of Congressional districts next year. Senators who were elected in 1936 for full six-year terms feel at liberty to discuss the Supreme Court question on its merits, regardless of their affiliations in the last campaign. But senators in the class that retires next year **show a tendency to be more careful.**

"As for the House of Representatives the situation is obvious. More than half of the members of the present House are aware that they will have little or no chance of Democratic renomination next year if they do not obey orders in this Supreme Court fight.

"The president's mandate is for 'party' solidarity. But this happens to mean personal obedience as regards his own widely antagonized scheme to bring the judiciary under control.

"Are there Congressmen in considerable numbers who will dare to assert their right of independent judgment in matters that **belong exclusively to Congress? Are Democratic Congressmen to obey orders indefinitely, under penalty of prompt retirement to private life if they respect their oaths of office and uphold the constitutional authority of the law-making body? This is the *underlying* issue.**

"The president has asked for unrestricted authority to systematize the disjointed and chaotic tangle of administrative agencies at Washington. He has now been granted power to continue the negotiation of tariff and trade treaties without need of approval by the Senate. Monetary stability and control of measures to protect us against the evils of inflation are in his hands. He has on his hands vast programs of soil conservation, and of permanent public works to protect our interior valleys from flood disasters and to improve conditions in the drouth areas.

"He would be well advised **to do his own undisputed work,** allowing Congress on the one hand and the Courts on the other hand to make their own decisions, without bending to his strong will."

What Nation Thinks Is Disclosed by Poll

Tabulation of the poll percentages in the SOCIAL JUSTICE National Debate continues with the following results to date:

Question	YES	NO
Shall we replace democracy	7%	93%
Shall we liquidate politicians?	72%	28%
Is sit-down strike justifiable?	73%	27%
Is Labor's battle hopeless without money reform?	89%	11%
Shall we "pack" Supreme Court	11%	89%

An unfortunate typographical error in the percentage figures destroyed the value and accuracy of an earlier report on results in the National Debate in these columns. Since that time the receipt and tabulation of additional letters has brought the standings up to date in the preceding table.

Father Coughlin reiterates the grateful acknowledgement which he has previously made to the writers of these thousands of letters. From them the staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE is apprised of the thinking of the American people at first hand, without dependence upon any of the notorious newspaper polls.

From these letters, written by the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, we have obtained much more than a "yes" and "no" poll as summarized here. The reasons for the opinions held have proven both interesting and informative. **Also impressive has been the unanimity of the nation's thinking on these questions.** The myth of sectionalism is vanquished—North and South, East or West, these writers think and act as Americans when confronted with the vital issues of our day.

Patman Bill Hopes to Rescue the Small Banker

(Continued from Page 1)

trolled by these few men who control these banking houses.

The 109 banks which I have referred to very likely control a large number of the 594 largest corporations that in reality control over half the corporate wealth of this nation.

There are 12 Federal Reserve Banks, located at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco. There are about 7,000 banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. These 7,000 banks, practically all of them national banks, purchased stock in the Federal Reserve Banks equal to 3 per cent of their capital and surplus. This stock only amounts to about $140-million. Members banks receive 6 per cent in dividends on this stock each year. It is cumulative, so if it is not earned on year, it can be taken out of the surplus funds of the banks. That is the only investment that has been made by the 7,000 member banks in the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

Federal Reserve Super Corporation

No individual owns a penny of stock in these banks; neither does the government of the United States own a penny of stock in the 12 Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Banking System is a super-corporation that is owned entirely by the 7,000 member banks. These Federal Reserve banks are exempt from all taxes on their transactions. They pay no taxes whatsoever except the amount they pay to the states in which they are located on the small amount of real estate which they own.

When the 7,000 member banks desire money, they can deposit United States government bonds or eligible paper with Federal Reserve Banks and receive Federal Reserve Notes in return therefor.

Federal Reserve Notes are printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington. In the large safe in this Bureau may be found at this time hundreds of millions of dollars worth of this paper made ready for immediate circulation if and when demanded by Federal Reserve Banks.

Blanket Mortgage On All of Nation

Each Federal Reserve Note **is a blanket mortgage on all the property and all the incomes of all the people in this nation.** Although a Federal Reserve Note is small in size, it is just as effective as if it were a mortgage two pages long, signed by the president of the United States and attested by a notary public.

This blanket mortgage, which is a Federal Reserve Note, has on one side the following language:

> **"The United States of America will pay to the bearer on demand $20."**

Or whatever the amount is. On this same side is found the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury and the signature of the Treasurer of the United States. This language represents a promise on the part of our government to redeem this note whether it is for $5, $20 or $10,000, and regardless of whether the amount is one billion or fifty billion dollars.

It is not an obligation of the Federal Reserve Bank issuing the note. **It is an obligation of the government.**

Cost to Bankers 27c Per $1,000

One would think ordinarily that Uncle Sam should receive at least fair compensation from the banks using the government's credit. However, when these notes are printed and delivered to the Federal Reserve Banks — a system wholly owned by private corporations—the federal government does not receive one penny for the issuance of this money. It only receives the actual cost of printing, which is about 27 cents per $1,000 in Federal Reserve Notes.

When the Federal Reserve Act becomes law, December 23, 1913, it contained a provision that when this money was issued by the government to the Federal Reserve Banks that the government should receive an interest rate to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board. At the same time, the law contained a provision that all the earnings of these banks above the 6 per cent dividends paid on the stock should go into the United States Treasury. The Federal Reserve Board fixed a zero rate of interest, using the argument that the surplus earnings of the stock went into the Treasury anyway, so there was no reason why such an interest rate should be charged and collected for the use of the government's credit.

In recent years so-called perfecting amendments have been made to this Federal Reserve law, which have been in the direction of giving the Federal Reserve Banking System more power and authority over the issuance of the government's credit free and taking away from the government more privileges and benefits.

Deprive Government Of All Earnings

In 1933, the Federal Reserve Act was amended so that the government will not hereafter receive any of the earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks.

The fact remains that **the Federal Reserve Banking System, wholly owned by private corporations, is using the government's credit free of charge. Such a system should be owned by the government of the United States, and when the government's credit is extended to banks, fair compensation should be paid for its use.**

If the Federal Reserve Banking System were owned by the government, it could then serve all the 15,000 banks, and not just 7,000 member banks. If the government owned the Federal Reserve Banks, and such banks should purchase United States government bonds, the government would cease to pay interest on such bonds so purchased. As it is now, the Federal Reserve Banks **purchase government bonds with government credit and continue to charge and collect interest from the government on such bonds.**

It does not exactly make sense to us, but those who profit by the system are very much opposed to a change.

Parties Join in Battle on Reserve Act

(Continued from Page 1)

duced. However, there is no disagreement as to the principles that will be contained therein. They are seven in number, briefly as follows:

1. The Government to purchase the $132,000,000 of stock of the 7,000 member banks in the Federal Reserve System.

2. The Government to own and operate the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

3. Permit the 15,000 banks, members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, to have rediscount privileges and other benefits of the Federal Banking System without a stock purchase requirement. This will enable 15,000 banks to get the benefit of this great system instead of 7,000 of them as now constituted.

4. Require the 15,000 banks to carry their reserves with the Federal Reserve Banks and permit reserve requirements to be raised or lowered for the purpose of preventing inflation or deflation.

5. To eliminate all examinations of the 15,000 banks by Government authorities except such examinations as are made by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation without charge to the banks.

6. The profits of the Federal Reserve Banks to go into the Treasury of the United States.

7. All employes except directors and officials of the Federal Reserve Banks to be placed under the United States Civil Service.

Representatives Patman and Binderup are in no hurry to press action on the nationalization bill. For the time being they and the representatives lined up with them, are engaged in a program of education in Congress. They want to round up a maximum of support before they start their drive through the legislative mill.

Meantime, Patman, Binderup and the others never miss an opportunity to deliver an attack on the floor of the House against the financial juggling that has caused such economic distress in the country.

Patman, of course, has long been a prominent figure on Capitol Hill. Binderup is a comparative newcomer, now in his second term. But he is coming along fast, and is regarded as one of the best orators in the House. In his first campaign in 1934, he ran on a one-plank platform: **To take the Government out of the lending business and to take the Federal Reserve Banks out of the money issuance business.**

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Communist Minority Pressure Controls French 'Popular Front'

Soviet Tactic Is Warning for America

By Justin Soval

The gravest inherent weakness of so-called democracy is the potential influence of an organized minority when acting as a "balance of power."

No more illuminating example of this power has ever been presented to the peoples of the world than in the present government of France under the regime of Premier Blum.

Since Communist Russia has taken over the name of "democracy," claimed a false relationship and professed a common purpose with the great democracies of the world, the in-boring Communist minorities in other nations have been able to miraculously multiply their strength through the plausible deception of the "popular front."

The present government of France is the first effectualized example of the principle of the "popular front."

The people of the United States—where the Communist minority has openly declared its intention to set up a "popular-front" alliance with the "liberal" elements by the instrumentality of a Farmer-Labor party—the people of the United States will do well to study the progressive use this Communist minority makes of the "popular-front" in the affairs of France.

Reds Can Create Crisis in Government

Several weeks ago we called attention to the pressure tactics used by the Communists on the other elements of the "popular front" alliance, which alone made possible the premiership of M. Blum.

Although his cabinet and its support in the Chamber of Deputies is dominantly formed from Socialist and Radical Socialist elements. the Communists were necessary to muster a majority of the chamber.

Any threat to bolt from the government on the part of the Communists becomes a crisis for the government. The Communists, on the occasion previously called to your attention, actually created an artificial crisis which threatened the very existence of the Blum cabinet.

Members of the Communist party took the initiative in disturbing the peace and defying law and order to break up an allegedly Fascist meeting on the outskirts of Paris.

Because the police, in fulfilling the duty of maintaining order, killed or injured a number of the Communist rioters, the Communist bloc in the Chamber of Deputies threatened to withdraw their votes and thus end the Blum regime.

Gain Prestige As Pressure Group

That crisis passed. But the result was that the Communist minority gained an unwarranted prestige and served a warning on the premier that was and is, in effect, a matter of assuming control of the government **by pressure.**

Blum stood for it and virtually delivered the affairs of France into the hands of the Communists. Had he desired to repudiate the Communists' **undemocratic** tactics, he could have defied their interference in the maintenance of the public peace. He would thus have sacrificed his own position, in order to preserve the French government from Communist influence.

Premier Blum failed to oust the controlling minority; therefore it is assumed that he is in active sympathy with the Reds.

In this connection, it is difficult to understand the attitude of the supposedly capitalist press of the United States, which quite generally described the premier's docility in the hands of a dangerous and anti-social minority a· "adroit leadership in reconciling the extreme left wing to his moderate policy."

American Press Continues Gullible

Such an interpretation, in the light of the well known, uncompromising attitude of the Communist Internationale, is too naive to be genuine. Too evidently, the great American press is blindly using "colored" dispatches that enter this country over "controlled" cables.

Now the alert devotee of American republicanism (to distinguish our traditional ideals of representative government from chaotic, anarchic democracy as envisioned by dictatorial Russia) are about to be given another advanced lesson in the Communist popular-front-ism of France.

The Socialist party of France held its party congress at Marseilles on April 18.

It is this party which forms the backbone and the substance of the Blum government.

The party, like most political parties, has internal factions. The extreme socialists are going to try to pull their party as far as possible to the left—identify it, if possible, with the Marxists of the Communist wing.

The Communists have been proselyting and they will make a drive to force more radical policies on the government through activities within the premier's own party. Working through the extremists in the Socialist party, the Communists are striving to force the whole party into an amalgamation with the Communist party on a sovietized platform.

If they succeed, what will Premier Blum do?

Will he deliver the government of the French nation to the Soviets, contrary to the will of the majority of the French people, as expressed in the last popular election?

Will Blum Defy

Or will he put an end to the boring-in of the Communists by defying the extreme left wing of his support?

If he gives in to the Communist pressure, he risks the grave unsettling of the French nation—if not, something worse. Should he take that risk, there need remain little doubt that he, as the head of the French government, is not democratic in the American concept of the term—but a hypocritical democrat of the Russian Soviet type.

Thoughtful Americans will do well to watch the immediate internal developments in France for two reasons:

First, that they may be on guard against the alien-minded minority that will try to play the "popular-front" racket in this country.

Secondly, so that they may clearly see through the guile of so-called Americans who are now actually reviving the "save the world for democracy" buncombe, in order to commit the foreign policy of the United States to a tacit alliance with England, France and Russia—in the event of another European war.

Leads France's Communists

—*Acme newsphoto.*

Maurice Thorez, secretary of the Communist party in France, is here pictured delivering the eulogy at funeral services for Communists and Socialists killed in the Clichy district riots.

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

Nazis Recruit Fittest Youth

BERLIN, GERMANY.—A number of 10 year old boys and girls, estimated at one million, have begun physical examinations to determine those strong enough to join the Hitler Youth Movement. Those found able took an oath of allegiance to Adolf Hitler on his birthday, April 20th and thus began their careers in the Nazi party.

Uniforms were compulsory to be worn from April 11th to April 20th. Many parents, unable to purchase uniforms, were taken care of by the relief authorities.

The examination of these youths is most rigid. Afterwards, the applicant's condition is written on health passports which are the beginning of a national health control register. The parents also are obliged to give exhaustive information regarding the home-life of the applicant for classification purposes.

Thus, the youth of modern Germany are regimented into government service.

Japanese Set New Flight Record

LONDON, ENGLAND.—Two daring Japanese aviators, alternating as pilot and radio operator, flew from Tokio to London in 94 hours and 14 minutes although they had allowed themselves 100 hours for the 10,000 mile trip.

The only comparable flight was that from Tokio to Paris and that was 6 days and 20 hours.

The two flyers were greeted at Croydon by a large delegation of Japanese, including the ambassador and embassy officials. Despite the fact that they had made the trip is two hours less than 4 days, the men showed little evidence of fatigue. The pilots had only 10 hours sleep on the trip.

While the flight was not non-stop, having refueled nine times, the two pilots have already become sort of a "double Lindbergh" to the Japanese. The plane, named the "Divine Wind," is to be taken apart and shipped to Japan for a museum exhibit.

The trip from Tokio to London takes seven weeks by ship.

Chinese Bells Peal Out Peeve

TSINAN, CHINA. — An age-old system of justice has recently been revived in this province by General Han Fu-chu who controls the lives some 32-million people.

In the old days "grievance airing drums" were in vogue at all justice courts and at the main administrative building. When people had a complaint against any person or government official, they had merely to go to the court and pound the grievance drum. This would immediately summon the authorities who were obliged to give a public hearing to the complaint at once.

This custom gradually fell into disuse. However, it is now revived with "grievance bells." It is believed that loud bells will better serve the purpose of arousing the authorities than the old-time drums.

French Reds Plot Coup to Topple Blum

PARIS, FRANCE. — Premier Leon Blum, according to current report is to be toppled from his precarious position as head of the tri-party government coalition early in May. The move will be accomplished by a merger of the left-wing Communists and Socialists against the right extremists.

The merger is said to have been dictated by Moscow whether the Socialists are willing or not. In other words, the Communists, under their able secretary-leader, Maurice Thorez, are going to force their will on the Socialists and then capture the regime by a coup. They plan to annex the Socialists on the basis that both are in favor of Marxist principles, and then to dominate the combination.

Up to the present time, the Communists have not been represented in the French cabinet. They refused to sacrifice their well-known "irreconcilability" to that extent when the present Popular Front coalition was formed last summer. In other words, they are progressing for final domination so suavely that they did not desire representation in the cabinet, although they were entitled to it, for fear of attracting undue attention to their growing power. They knew they held the one-third balance of power and now, with the merger of the Socialist forces, (no doubt this was part of a far-reaching plan) they can take full command openly.

Blum May Stay On

Premier Blum is supposed to be against the fusion on the basis that it gives the Socialists no alternative. It may be that Blum will still continue in the premiership after the proposed consolidation, in view of his experience and sympathies, but he would be at most an "open front" for Moscow.

The real test will come, however, when the red coup is accomplished and the right extremist forces refuse to accept Blum's revised leadership. Despite the fact that the croix de Feu (Cross of Fire) League has been banned, its fiery leader, Col. Francois de la Rocque, will fight the merger, for he considers Communists the bitter foe of France. At the time the Croix de Feu was ordered dissolved on June 18, 1936, three other Rightist organizations also were banned.

More Rioting Foreseen

It is known that these organizations are active secretly and the coup may end with a bloody repetition of the street rioting of last October 4 and the recent rioting at Clichy on March 16.

The ultimate objective of Moscow is the sovietization of France by installing itself in the government in order to use for its own military purposes an army whose sole reason is the defense of France alone.

The present planned parliamentary coup d'etat is only the preparatory step before a strong Communist is installed as Minister of the Interior, capable by law of dictating the will of Moscow to the French army.

Thus the French military resources as well as the people will be used only as a pawn on the world chessboard by Moscow. But who is directing Moscow?

SOCIAL JUSTICE will have to tell that story soon.

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Court's Decision on Debt Act Brightens Hope of Farmers

Farmers Get Debt Holiday for 3 Years

The American farmer, bedeviled by debt and assailed by the ominous prospect of foreclosure, has taken a new lease on life since the Supreme Court decided that the Frazier-Lemke moratorium act was constitutional.

The decision was an all-important one for the great majority of farmers since it decrees a three-year holiday from property foreclosures either by public or private creditors.

Members of the congressional farm bloc expressed gratification over the ruling and predicted that the act will give "new courage, hope and aspiration" to distressed agriculture.

Lemke Explains Mortgage Law

Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of the bill, declared:

"Farmers who are in distress and unable to meet their obligations as they become due will now be able to protect their homes, land and personal property, and scale all their present indebtedness down to the present value of such property, and pay what they owe within three years.

"It makes no difference whether such property is mortgaged by the government, through the Federal Land Bank, or by some private individual.

"Any farmer can take advantage of this act, even if foreclosure proceedings have started, as long as the deed has not been issued or the sale confirmed. If you filed under the act and the court dismissed your case because the act had previously been held unconstitutional, you can now have your case reinstated."

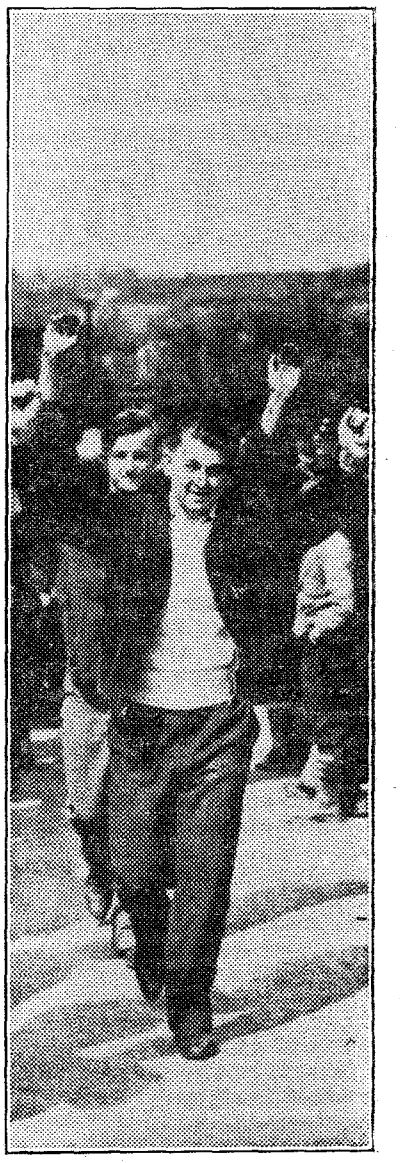
Up to Judges, Says Frazier

Mr. Lemke's reference is to the original decision of the high court, in which the moratorium was declared invalid. In the latest decision the court reversed itself, and unanimously held the act to be within the law.

Senator Lynn Frazier of North Dakota, who sponsored the bill in the senate, said the revised act goes so far in trying to meet the court's original objections that it gives the federal district judge sole authority to determine disposition of the farmer's application for a moratorium.

"The point is, this decision makes it no longer possible for a judge to deny applications on his own personal opinion that the law is unconstitutional."

Farmers Join with Workers to End 'Sit' in Hershey Plant



Pictured here are angry dairy farmers and non-striking laborers who took part in the eviction of 500 C. I. O. sit-downers from the Hershey Chocolate company plant.
—Pictures by Wide World.

Hershey Incident Speeds Union of Farm and Labor

SOCIAL JUSTICE often has cited the need for a closer understanding between those two basic forces in our population—the farmer and the laborer—if the problems that confront us are to be speedily solved.

That these two forces are nearing such a rapprochement was indicated recently in the riot that raged in the Hershey chocolate plant in Pennsylvania—when farmers joined with an army of laborers and succeeded in evicting C. I. O. sit-downers from the premises.

It is significant that when the farmers and their labor cohorts had taken possession of the plant, their first act was to run up the American flag, doff their hats and sing the national anthem.

"This sit-down strike (the Hershey affair), in the farmer's mind, is a strike against the boss, of course. That the farmer sees. But, also it is a strike against the chickens, the pig, the cow and the big red steer in the pasture.

"And then always in the farmer's head is the memory of that uncomfortable time he had 20 years ago when the housewives of the country got after him with their broomsticks, when the farmer impersonated the high cost of living.

"He doesn't want to be the high cost of living. He wants wages to be high enough and regular enough and work to be steady enough so that the farmer's high market will not make talk." — **William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., editor.**

WARNING TO FARMERS

Much of the responsibility for a just administration of the Frazier-Lemke moratorium act, approved by the Supreme Court, will rest with the farmers themselves. If farmers are to receive the full benefits of the act, they must heed the warnings of Senator Frazier and Representative Lemke and qualify promptly as eligible applicants.

Considering the political pressure brought to bear on courts in many localities, SOCIAL JUSTICE cannot too strongly emphasize the words of Mr. Lemke:

> **"May I suggest to the farm debtors that they get together in each county or state and form an organization, and hire a lawyer to protect their interests. Please do not go on a sit-down strike and wait until you have lost your home. No lawyer can help inactive persons. You have to be alive enough to get busy and file. Any lawyer can advise you what to do."**

Senator Frazier frankly admits that the adjudication of mortgage cases "depends on the judge." A good lawyer, however, can see to it that justice is not subordinated to the political sympathies of the court.

Under the Frazier-Lemke moratorium, the agricultural wealth of this nation has every prospect of being preserved in the hands of those who created it—the farmers.

Mortgage Law Validation Is Personal Victory for Lemke

Though the administration is trying to grab the credit for the Supreme Court decision upholding the farm moratorium act, the validation of this praiseworthy piece of legislation was really a personal triumph for its co-author, Representative William Lemke of North Dakota.

Among the Washington observers who saw through the attempt of New Dealers to hail the court action as a New Deal victory and quickly scotch it was Columnist George Rothwell Brown.

"Mr. Lemke," wrote the columnist, "when his original farm mortgage moratorium bill was declared to be invalid, carefully rewrote it, finally overcame reluctance of house leaders, headed by Speaker Byrns, to consider the measure, and eventually succeeded in passing it. There was no roll call.

"The bill did not originate in the White House, was not a 'must' bill, and although the president signed it, he did not ask for its passage. Lemke himself did the unusual thing, when he appeared before the Supreme Court in argument in support of the act. Naturally Lemke is riding high around the capitol today.

"He thinks his law, now sustained by the highest court, will save 200,000 farms from being foreclosed this year.

"And this at a time when the Farm Credit Administration has foreclosed 36,000 farm mortgages in two years, and Mr. Roosevelt's HOLC foreclosed 61,000 mortgages in 1936, and is now before congress asking for an appropriation with which to finance the machinery to foreclose 160,000 more in all probability by June 30, 1938."

'37 Meat Imports May Surpass '36

Beef imports by the United States amounted to 571-million pounds in 1936, the highest since the boom years of 1927-29. But imports will be even higher this year, government meat experts believe.

The Bureau of Agriculture Economics reports that the record imports of last year consisted chiefly of live cattle from Canada and Mexico and canned beef from South America.

Canned beef imports this year may surpass the peak total of 88-million pounds in 1936, the bureau said. Most of our imported canned beef comes from Argentina and Uruguay, where producers are highly jubilant about the United States market which our reciprocal trade treaty has afforded them.

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The People Speak . . . .

Clergyman Likes Paper's Program

To the Editor:

I am sending you herewith my subscription renewal.

I am a Protestant minister of the Advent Christian church, a former teacher in one of its theological schools.

I like your paper. It presents information not obtainable elsewhere, and although it is frankly Catholic in its viewpoint as to religion, I have no objection to that, but like the sincerity and the broadmindedness with which its social principles are supported on the basis of Christian morality. There should be a Protestant paper advocating the same Christian principles—for the benefit and information of those who are unfortunate enough to be unable to accept correct information from what they consider a Catholic source.

Unfortunately, there are many, Catholic and Protestant, who are unable to take a broad viewpoint even on non-religious aspects of social questions if they chance to be advocated in a paper not representing their own religious viewpoint.

I like especially your recent quotation of the Epistle of St. James on the "money question." I have several times employed that Scripture to point out the moral and social danger of modern business trends, and was pleased at your using it for the same purpose. It is a perfect picture of our times.

—Rev. P. E. Osborne.

Springfield, Mass.

Sculptor Praises Shrine Architecture

To the Editor:

May I be forgiven for my belated thanks for the booklet—so beautiful—of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Being a sculptor and a pioneer in modern art of the same conservative kind which you have selected for the Shrine, I am naturally more interested in this beautiful edifice than the layman. The architecture is superb and the decorations so entirely in harmony with the architecture that it is as a whole a great work of art. I am glad you have such a shrine for your church and for your work for us, the people of the United States.

I am enclosing two resumes of the questions you submitted in SOCIAL JUSTICE and found it hard to confine myself to the hundred words—of course,—I'm sure everyone does! I hope you are getting as many responses as you could wish.

My dearest wish is to do all I can for you and your work, but I am very poor in this world's goods, as are most artists, and can only wish these days. I have been so happy to have you back on the air—I hope you can continue, we need you so badly. Great orators are needed today—they have always been needed. There should be six of you—to do all the things we people ask of you!

God bless and keep you, Father Coughlin, and may God bless your great work. Do not be downcast because they do not follow your teachings—it takes a long time to educate those who should be your followers—the down-trodden ones. You have great courage, I know, and in the end you will win. You MUST win for all our sakes.

—Renee Prahar.

Waterford, Conn.

Farm Writer Attacks Treaty

To the Editor:

SOCIAL JUSTICE of March 29, 1937, in an article entitled "Trade Pact Affects Neutrality," says: "Already the United States has a trade treaty with Canada, one that has been working out splendidly to the mutual advantage of both countries."

Our Canadian trade treaty, so far as our farmers are concerned, is a tragedy of the first magnitude, as every comparative figure on the subject will easily prove. I could very easily fill an entire issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE with available proofs.

In November, 1934, the United States, in its trade with Canada, had an advantage of about $6-million, whereas in November of 1936, that advantage has been taken over by Canada to the tune of $3-million—a change of $9-million in two years.

This difference has come, almost entirely, out of American agriculture, and has thus cut the American farmer to the bone.

In the period of 1909 to 1914, when our American farm dollar was about equal to the dollar of every other American group, we farmers consumed nearly half of our country's industrial output. Thus, anything that hurts our farmers is not, and cannot be, an advantage to this country as a whole.

—S. Fred Cummings.

Mazon, Ill.

Would Have Labor Share in Profits

To the Editor:

Would it not be well to formulate some settled and equitable wage plan for payments to factory workers for their services? I am of the opinion that all employes should participate in the profits of a company—the profits that remain after a fair distribution of dividends to the stockholders.

It seems to me altogether wrong that manufacturers should accumulate millions in wealth which had been produced by the labor and skill of the workmen. Manufacturers have either underpaid the workmen or the selling prices have been exorbitant. I am an old bookkeeper of some 60 years of varied experiences and I wish to submit a plan of fair dealing with workmen.

Provide a reserve surplus for payments on Preferred Shares for three years and a reserve for dividends on common stock of 6 per cent for two years—no dividend to exceed 7 per cent — **the employes to participate equally in the remaining net profits.** Of course, wages shall have been paid according to the skill or worth of the workers.

The salaries or bonuses paid the officers and executives should be made known to all the employes. Workers should have full liberty to join any union of their choice.

—Thomas J. Dixon.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Finds Vital Facts In Congress Page

To the Editor:

I note you have given over an entire page to Congressional Recordings in SOCIAL JUSTICE. I believe it is a wonderful idea—in fact, I was hoping you would give over at least two full pages!

Nothing like keeping the people informed by direct quotations or debate from Congress. It is something none of the papers or magazines have done thus far. Especially is it worth while to keep them informed of what is happening by direct contact.

Just today, I found a very interesting speech by Congressman Charles G. Binderup from Nebraska, in the Congressional Appendix of March 22, 1937, page 3328, entitled "A Dollar in the Hands of Selfish Greed and Money Monopoly is More Dangerous than Shot or Shell, than Sword or Gun." The foregoing relates to his actual experience.

In my reading of the Congressional Record, I have found some very interesting matter, from senators and congressmen of note, that would help the cause of SOCIAL JUSTICE along—if the readers and general public can get the real facts through the medium of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

—T. F. Last.

East Cleveland, Ohio.

Social Justice As Workers' Banner

To the Editor:

YOUR SOCIAL JUSTICE is the first sign on the horizon of hope, and I am sure that it can become a textbook in the manual of an organized worker. I would like to see the banner of social justice ride high above the ranks of a united workers' front.

—J. Cooney.

Clifton, N. J.

Social Justice Has a Solution

To the Editor:

For many years this country has seriously needed a paper, free from the shackles of Wall Street and the international bankers, that would dare to publish the real truth about our national affairs, fearlessly and courageously, one that's 100 per cent American and has the best interests of our country and its citizens at heart.

We can be very thankful for the privilege of having SOCIAL JUSTICE now, for it's just the paper that we have hoped for. It is constantly fighting for a just annual wage for the laborer, for the cost of production for the farmer plus a reasonable profit, and offering an intelligent program to stabilize industry and make it harmonize with labor.

It has a real solution for a large part of our economic troubles, that of restoring to Congress its constitutional right to coin money and regulate its value. As long as this important function is in the hands of the Federal Reserve Banks, a private corporation, to whom we're paying an annual tribute of nearly three-fourths of a billion dollars, we can expect a series of depressions just like in the past.

—Alex Parnell.

Somerset, Wis.

Reader Urges Broader Viewpoint

To the Editor:

We of the family of SOCIAL JUSTICE, comprising various creeds, are, nevertheless, bound together by a common cause. We believe in, and promote, as far as we are able, the ideals which Father Coughlin has expressed in Sixteen Principles of Social Justice.

But, since Father Coughlin drafted them from the pronouncements of the two pontiffs, Leo XIII and Pius XI, his quotations of their encyclicals, from time to time, should certainly be understandable. We adopted Father Coughlin as a leader and teacher, knowing that he was a priest before he appeared in the public eye.

Of course, his church is dear to to him. He has said so upon several occasions, and no one has thought less of him because of it. But his devotion has not blinded him to the needs of those outside his own faith.

From within his own ranks, there has come in the past much blasting criticism. Don't begrudge him a few happy moments now and then, and let's not read into innocent news items, that might appear in any other publication now and then, deliberate bias.

—Irma Tracy.

Philadelphia, Pa.

They Sell Social Justice

In Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

The following dealers in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are standing always ready to service Pennsylvanians with your weekly copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE:

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Serve Notice On Congressmen

To the Editor:

It is indeed strange that the writers in the poll on politicians seem to blame the indifference of the people for political corruption, instead of the scheming overlords of finance.

Do you really think that the liquidation of politicians and the abolition of democracy is inescapable? It is true that present-day politicians are "six of one and half a dozen of the other," and as such they are an impediment to recovery. We must not tolerate such politicians any longer, but we do not actually need to discharge our representatives to get rid of corruption in politics. Let us be reminded that we are all the victims of the same demon, finance.

Do the people realize that if we actually liquidated politicians, we would automatically abolish our government? Then under martial law, these demons of finance would use their own tools, or military dictators, and take over every city, town and hamlet in the United States. We, the people, would be without representatives and the right to vote, alien financiers would be in control of the government, and our soldiers would be ordered to fight for them. May God spare us from such a fate.

We the people can, while we yet have time, unite and make our representatives sensible to our demands, and shock them into action. It seems to me we could prepare some kind of a petition which would demand that Congress resume its sovereign power to coin money and regulate its purchasing power. With such petitions we could go into every voting precinct and get signers, and with the signers of a majority of the voters in any congressional district, we could go to our representatives and lay our cards on the table.

We have been like rats in a trap long enough. Let's pull together and break the net entangled about us and corner the Old Fox.

—Dorothy Schumacher.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Asks Public Demand "Lawful Money"

To the Editor:

I have followed your money reform program closely for several years. Since Congress and our president do not see fit to give back to the people, through their government, the right to coin and regulate our own money, as provided for by the Constitution of the United States, why do not the people take it in their own hands?

Most of the small currency now in circulation are the lawful one and five dollar silver certificates and the five dollar United States notes, and the unlawful ten dollar Federal Reserve notes. Anyone who can read plain English can tell what is and what is not lawful money on the face of the currency. On the Federal Reserve notes it says, "This note is legal tender for all debts, public and private, and is redeemable in lawful money at the United States Treasury or any Federal Reserve Bank."

Why then do not the people demand **LAWFUL MONEY?** Whenever we get a check cashed at the bank or withdraw money and are handed a Federal Reserve note, turn round and demand **LAWFUL MONEY**—it says so on the face of the note. Are we not helping to prolong this money question by circulating this money ourselves?

If enough people would refuse to circulate this unlawful money, I believe Congress would soon come to its senses. **There is a plain admission on the face of the currency that it is not lawful money.** Someone should start such a movement.

—Jos. A. Schaefer.

Milwaukee, Wis.

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Only 7 Weeks Until 368 Readers Will Receive $7,000.00 in Prizes

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 37 **Picture No. 38**

Make Your Selection by Number from the Following Lists:

1. Destruction of wealth.
2. Overproduction of wealth.
3. Underproduction of wealth.
4. Religion.
5. Desire for conquest.
6. International manipulation of money values.
7. Overpopulation.
8. Greed of rulers.

1. New York.
2. Paris.
3. Berlin.
4. San Francisco.
5. London.
6. Tokyo.
7. Buenos Aires.
8. Shanghai.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 37 For Question No. 37 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 38 For Question No. 38 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY .....STATE.....

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 37 For Question No. 37 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 38 For Question No. 38 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY .....STATE.....

SEVEN MORE WEEKS!

Only that short period of time before our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest closes and, then, just a week or so more before more than $7,000.00 worth of prizes go out to 368 readers of our weekly.

SEVEN MORE WEEKS!

It is not yet too late for you to enter this great competition and WIN THE GRAND PRIZE OF $2,500.

ANYBODY CAN WIN. It can be you as well as any other person in the Contest.

It can be you regardless of whether you are a youth or an adult—if you have a fair knowledge of the social justice principles of Father Coughlin.

SEVEN MORE WEEKS!

Don't stand on the sidelines until you read how 368 men and women, boys and girls, have been made happy by receiving cash prizes and new automobiles. BE ONE OF THEM YOURSELF.

You can enter the Contest NOW by sending in the Past Pictures Coupon on this page. It will bring you by return mail every picture - question which has appeared to date.

SEVEN MORE WEEKS! The time for action on your part is NOW.

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, except employees of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. *Each picture contains a question* concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** returning *the best or most appropriate* answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon. The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, **"Money: Questions and Answers."** Purchase of this book is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By *entering the contest the contestant* agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties aditional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one book for each set submitted.

Make One of These Prizes Yours

Grand Prize $2,500.00

SECOND PRIZE $1,000.00—And the Choice of Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan.

THIRD PRIZE $400.00—And the Choice of a Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan.

FOURTH PRIZE $100 — Four Prizes of $50.00 Each. 100 Prizes of $10.00 Each— 260 Prizes of $5.00 Each

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

"CONTEST EDITOR,"
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN.

I wish to enter the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me, free of charge, all Past Pictures which have appeared up to date.

Name .....

Address .....

Town or City ..... State .....

Clubs Continue Social Justice Study Program

Organizing of former members of the National Union into Social Justice Clubs is widely welcomed as a way for advocates of social justice to demonstrate their sincerity.

A Brooklyn member writes:

"I would like all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE in the New York area, especially former members of the N. U. S. J., to know that I will gladly co-operate in organizing Social Justice clubs. I am prepared with a library consisting of back numbers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, the "Money" books and radio lectures, and the papal encyclicals. I have had a stamp made for the papers that I distribute, worded as follows:

"'For information on SOCIAL JUSTICE, contact Jos. Spagnola, 237 Walworth St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Evergreen 7-5994.'"

The "Lynn Educational Center for Social Justice" located in the Clebnick building, 247 Union street, Lynn, Mass., meets on Monday nights "to expound the principles of our 16 point program; to enroll new members and accept subscriptions and sales orders for SOCIAL JUSTICE." In addition, a board of 30 trustees meets the first Tuesday of every month. No collections of any kind are taken at the educational center, but individuals are urged to keep contact with Father Coughlin and mail contributions directly to him.

Father Coughlin's recent message to the National Union, explaining why there would be no more congressional or state offices, in no way effects the operation of club quarters or reading rooms maintained by individual study groups. The Social Justice League of Maryland, for instance, maintains a headquarters where SOCIAL JUSTICE and social justice study material can be obtained.

Sundays at Shrine

May 23—Canadian Day. Ontario - Quebec.
May 30—New York City, Brooklyn and surroundings.
June 20 — Western New York, including Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany.
July 4 — New England States.
July 18 — Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Cincinnati.
July 25 — Chicago, Indiana, St. Louis, Kansas City.
August 8—Cleveland and Toledo.
August 15 — Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D. C.
August 22 — Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin.
September 5 — National Day. (For all.)

They Say It With Loyalty

This week's place of honor in the roll of social justice loyalists goes without contest to Mr. R. L. Melzer, 1739 Parkway, Everett, Mass. **He has sent to the office of SOCIAL JUSTICE to date 116 subscriptions!**

A Brooklyn distributor writes:

"I read about the 11-year-old star salesman, Joseph Gibbons of Brooklyn, and it was thoughtful of Mr. M. Corrigan to give him due credit. I am sure that the publishing of these facts will stimulate the sales of SOCIAL JUSTICE by all other boys.

"I also read about Joseph Torma of Ashtabula, Ohio, having a rubber stamp made of his address. I had a rubber stamp made for my 100 papers and I find it is a good idea."

From Baltimore, Maryland:

"I think every person receiving SOCIAL JUSTICE by mail or by the neighborhood boys should take an additional copy for at least a month or two and donate that copy to some appreciative person with the chance that they will become a permanent reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Richard A. Palmer, 2007 Fourth Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn., reports that he has about 3,000 back copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE—some of each week dating back to March 1, 1936.

This information may be useful, since many issues are long out of print and Social Justice could not supply them.

Pennsylvaina Day at Little Flower Shrine, July 18

Citizens of the Keystone State will be guests of the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Michigan, on Sunday, July 18.

From the City of Brotherly Love in the eastern section, to the mining regions of the western hills, people of all nationalities and faiths will assemble to honor the little saint to whom the majestic Shrine has been built.

The people of Scranton and Philadelphia are looking forward to this day at the Shrine with gladness, because they have often heard the beautiful tone of its grand organ and the voice of Father Coughlin as it has enunciated the principles of Christ's brotherly love, over the radio airwaves.

From letters received from the city of Pittsburgh, a large group of friends and acquaintances are to make the trip together.

July 18 will be Pennsylvania Day at Royal Oak and a magnificent program has been arranged to greet these visitors and to make their visit memorable.

Anyone who desires more information concerning this tour and pilgrimage is invited to write directly to Father Coughlin.

Social Justice Publishing Co.
Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan.

New Subscription ☐
Renewal ☐

Gentlemen:

Please enter my subscription for SOCIAL JUSTICE, to begin with the issue dated.....I enclose.....in payment therefore ($2 a year).

My address is:

....
(Name)

....
(St. or R.F.D.)

....., ...
(City) (State)

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Anti-Monopoly Gesture by U. S.

Federal Trade Commission Makes Report to Congress

The recent Federal Trade Commission Report to Congress, based on a three-year investigation of the New York area, contained some revealing information that seldom finds its way into the daily newspapers.

Concerning the large diaries, the commission found, among other things, that:

(1) The competitive element is not much of a factor in determining prices paid farmers and other producers of dairy products.

(2) Fluctuations in prices paid producers are generally accompanied by comparable fluctuations in prices paid by consumers, although in many instances the increase to consumers had been greater than that allowed producers.

(3) Producers are rarely able to meet with distributors on an equal footing in price conferences; confusing classification systems in the absence of audited reports make it possible for unscrupulous dealers to underpay producers.

(4) Large dairy companies have used mass purchasing power, together with the practice of paying for milk according to classification-for-use system, to depress prices paid producers.

(5) Some large distributors have granted secret rebates and discounts to large customers.

The commission's findings showed that 11 companies handled 18 per cent of the milk and cream, 25 per cent of the butter, 44 per cent of the cheese, and over 60 per cent of the canned milk. National Dairy Products Corp. and the Borden Company were charged with holding monopoly positions in the dairy industry.

Charge Big Packers With Monopoly

Concerning the meat packers, Swift & Company and Armour & Company, two largest meat packing concerns, were charged by the United States Department of Agriculture with enjoying a practical monopoly of the meat business of 10 ships owned by the government and operated by C. H. Sprague Sons & Company, steamship agents of New York and Boston, together with other big steamship lines.

Witnesses at public hearings testified that Swift & Company gave extended credits, quoted prices below those available to other companies, provided door deliveries and got exclusive trade with shipping companies by promising increased freight in return. Competitors soliciting business with the ship companies and other customers were told that they were wasting time in submitting bids!

The commission's findings revealed that 10 companies in one year sold 70.3 per cent of the beef; 98.5 per cent of the veal, and 35.1 per cent of the fresh pork.

Report Lists "Unfair" Tactics

One illuminating paragraph of the F. T. C. report stated: "This history of the great meat packers especially is characterized by a variety of unfair devices, such as railroad rebates, controlling the stockyards and combining for the purchase of livestock by allotting the quantities to be purchased and thus keeping down prices. In the sale of their meat products, agreements on selling prices, the possession of private rail lines, and great chains of branch houses have helped in giving them the advantage over competing companies."

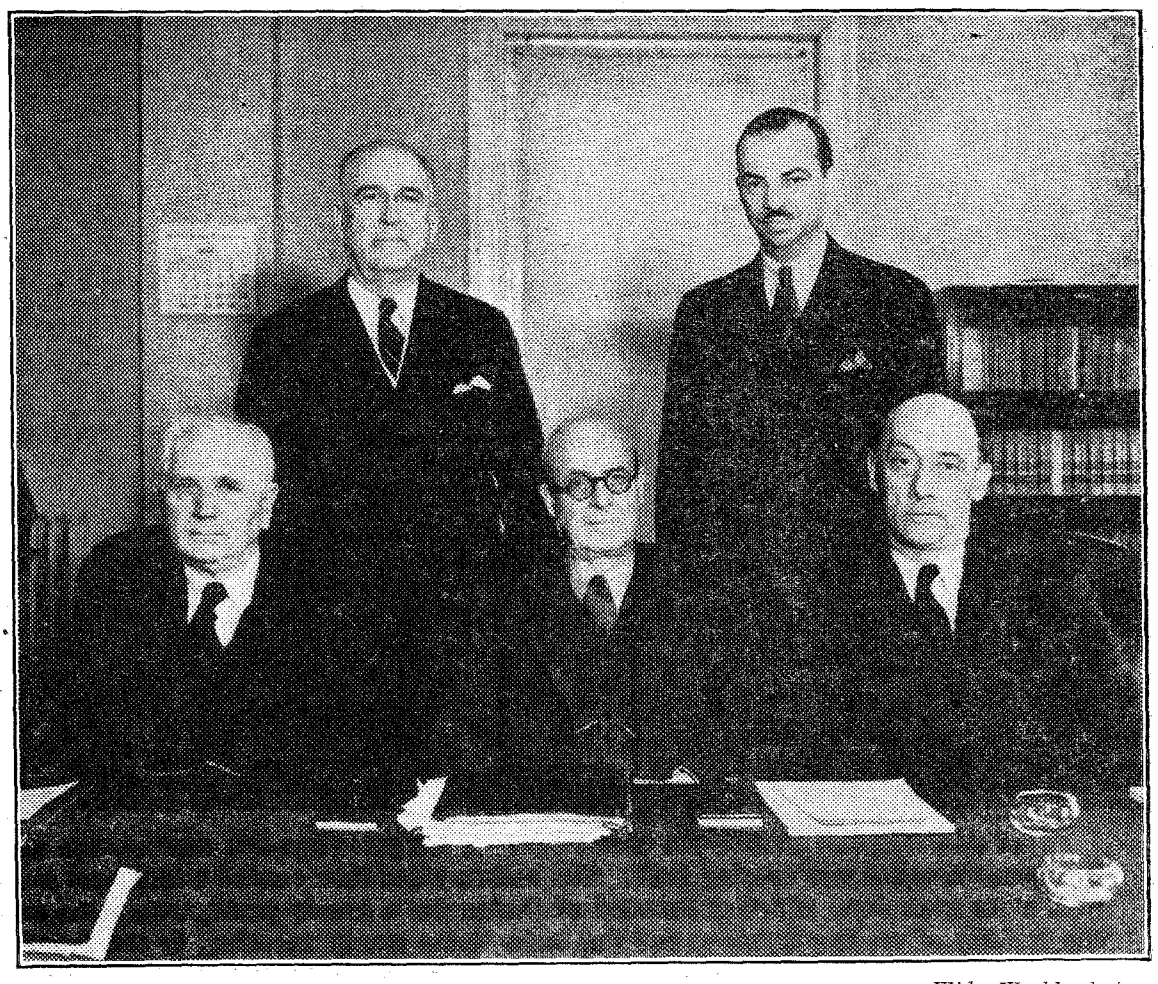
The commission pointed out the concentration of control in the hands of the big processors and distributors of food products. In flour milling, for example, the principle companies purchased 65.2 per cent of the entire commercial crop. The three largest concerns: General Mills, Pillsbury Flour Mills and Colorado Milling and Elevator Company took 38.4 per cent of the crop. Thirteen companies in one year sold 47 per cent of the wheat flour crop. National Biscuit has been charged by the commission with holding a monopoly position in its field.

Food Trucking "Racket" Exposed

In the fruit and vegetable trucking business, particularly in the New York and Chicago markets, the condition has become so complex that "organized groups have obtained control over it to the exclusion of all others and have established standardized rates by mutual agreement which, in effect, amount to the levying of tribute and come within the field of practices referred to as rackets."

The report adds that a food monopoly was in effect and that following investigation, the commission recommended to Congress on March 2 the strengthening of the Commodity Exchange Act to prevent further concentration of corporation power in a relatively few concerns.

Warn Country of Monopoly Tactics



—Wide World photo.

The Federal Trade Commission, following a survey of a concentrated New York area, reports trade monopoly practices which call for immediate attention and remedy. Left to right (seated) are Erwin L. Davis Chairman William Ayres, Gardland S. Ferguson, Jr.; (standing) Charles H. March and Robert E. Freer.

Searchlight on the Money Changers

CHICAGO, Ill.—Authority to offer for sale for taxes nearly 900,000 parcels of Cook county real estate is asked of Judge Edmund K. Jarecki in the County Court. Tax sales were to begin on April 26th. An aggregate of $41,436,849 taxes upon the properties is delinquent.

No wonder the banks can buy in at a tenth of their value pieces of property at tax auctions and then pass the property on to unsuspecting first mortgage buyers. Why are there 900,000 pieces of property going under the auctioneer's hammer? No doubt there are many contributing reasons, but the immediate fact is that **the present owner hasn't got the money to pay the taxes.**

In some instances the money was squandered. But in most it was a mathematical impossibility to live, keep up the home and pay taxes besides. The taxes waited. Now the tax collectors have no recourse but to foreclose. They are but cogs in a worn-out financial system. People can never pay the ever-increasing tax load without money.

While the money of the nation is held in the control of a few private coiners—the Federal Reserve System—and the total money in circulation is $49.39 per person, there will have to be more and more foreclosures. All the Home Owners Loan Corporation aids (incidently at 5½ per cent), all the gestures of the United States government will not stem the tide of foreclosures as long as the people have access to but $49.39 per capita. They simply cannot 'beat the game.' How long before the people rise up and demand JUSTICE and not charity in form of dole.

Great Treasure Hunt Is On!

New Deal Seeks to Learn What We Would Buy With Our $49.39—If We Had It

Washington, D. C.—FLASH!—The circulation of money in the United States as of March 31, 1937, amounts to $49.39 per capita, the Treasury Department blandly announced. As of March 31, 1936, it was $45.84, and of February 28, 1937, it was $49.59.

Keep those figures in mind. They mean that the amount of money in circulation for each person in the country is the munificent sum of $49.39—to buy food, clothing, shelter, the necessities as well as the conveniences, education and amusements that this great country offers. Now for the story!

It seems that the New Deal desired to know what the American people do with their money? What would they probably buy more of, if they had more money with which to purchase?

The Brain Trust wanted to know how much of different types of food must be produced if all the people of the country were to be well fed. How do expenditures of farm families differ from those of urban families? How many people save money? (Out of $49.39?) How many go into debt? (On $49.39 per person.)

WPA Makes Survey In 22 States

The exhaustive study of family living was begun with a W. P. A. grant. The Department of Agriculture directed field work in 18 small cities, 132 villages and 13 farm areas in 63 counties and 22 states.

In addition, the Bureau of Labor Statistics supervised the canvassing in two metropolitan areas, six large cities, 16 middle-size cities and 10 small cities. The findings were compiled by the National Resources Committee and results of both are expected to give income and expenditure patterns for families living in various communities and in different occupational groups, different income levels, and different family types. Field work has been completed and statisticians are now at work tabulating and interpreting the information yielded by the questionnaires.

The results to date were recently submitted to President Roosevelt at a conference attended by Dr. Chas. E. Merriam of the National Resources Committee; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Harry L. Hopkins, W. P. A. Administrator; Gov. Marriner S. Eccles, Governor, Federal Reserve Board; Isadore Lubin, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and Dr. Beardsley Ruml of the National Resources Committee.

Dr. Merriam has promised the president the full report by June and he emphasized the importance the findings will have in the formulation of federal relief plans in the future. **A survey for relief plans of the future!**

Why not put into circulation an adequate supply of currency? Why keep the American people throttled down to poverty by a proportion of $49.39 per person!

Questions Seek Essential Need

Two important questions to throw light on future economic planning in the United States are expected to be answered in the survey:

What kind of a national income would the country have to have for everybody to have enough to eat?

If all incomes were raised to certain levels what would people tend to buy more of than they do at present?

Answers to the first are already in the hands of the government. The Department of Labor has repeatedly said $2,500 a year. The American Federation of Labor recently came out and said that a decent standard for the American workingman should be $3,600 per year. The second is informative, for what purpose? When the revolution is over—and before it is even consummated—is the government going to gain control of those consumer industries that the survey discloses are most needed?

Don't you see the folly of all economic planning, of all surveys, when a handful of private bankers can so control, restrict and contract the money system of a nation that only $49.39 is in circulation for every person in the country? Don't you see how empty the government gestures of relief are when they fail to relieve this immoral basic situation?

If the government wants to make a survey, why doesn't it survey the money system, or its own boondoggling expenditures?

In season and out, Father Coughlin has preached against the money changers who now control this nation by virtue of the issuance and circulation of money and credit.

Can prosperity ever be built on every person having $49.39 to buy the necessities and conveniences of life?

Is it any wonder there are 9-million unemployed and 15-million on relief?

The government is a party to this immoral existence of its citizens as long as it disregards that clearly designated mandate of the Constitution.

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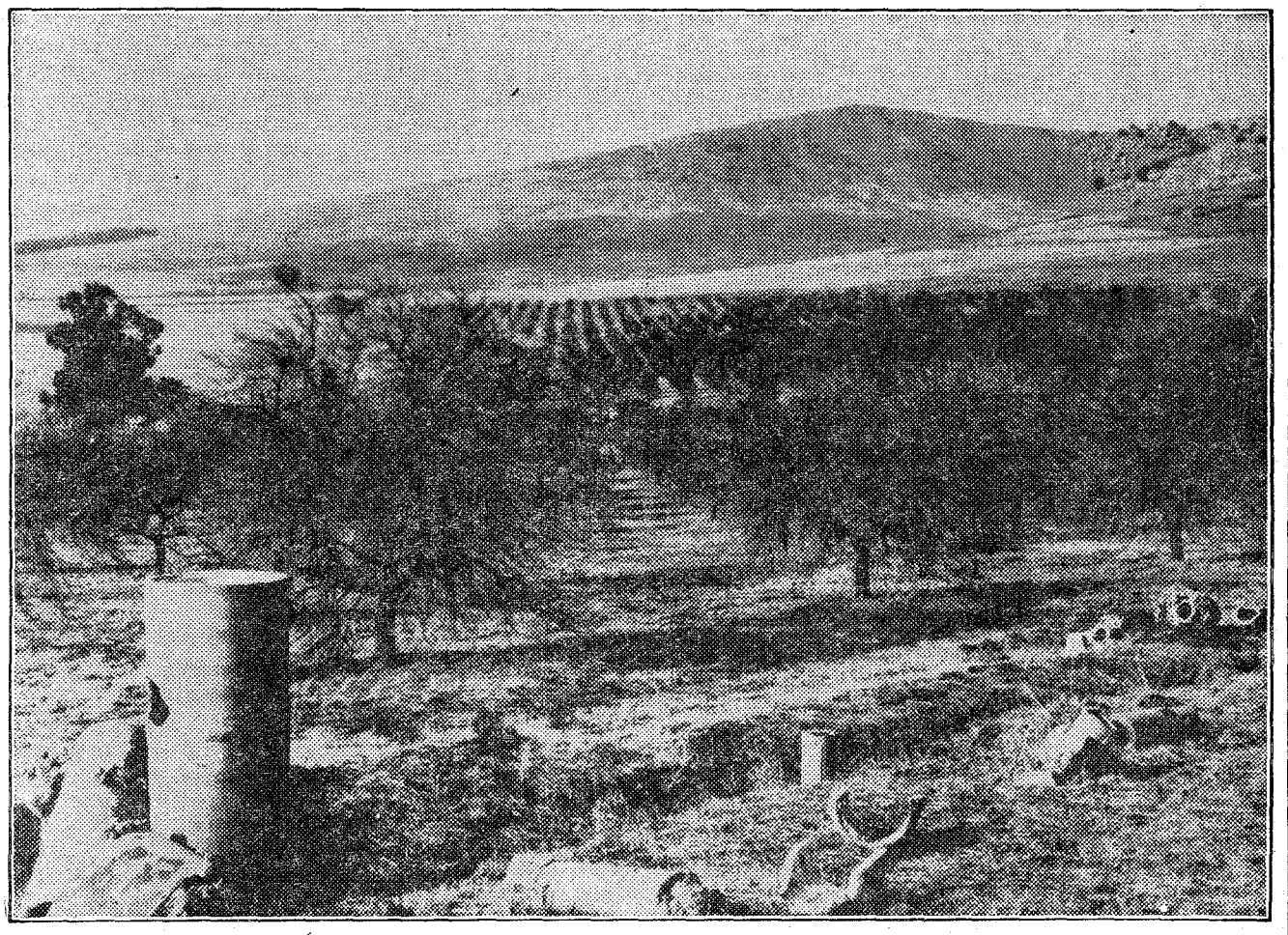
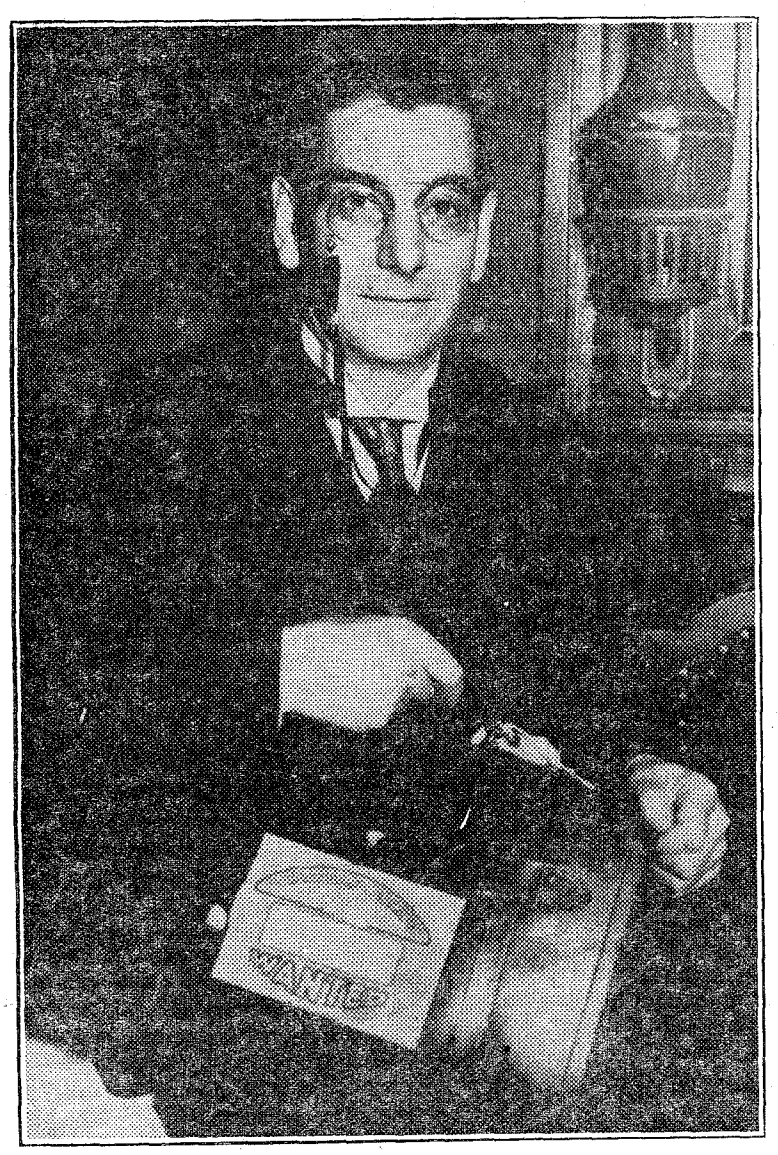
Camera's Index of the News Week



IT CAN HAPPEN HERE—the "first stage." A few years ago this dead orange grove in the San Joaquin valley was bearing fruit. The broken pipes then carried water from an irrigation well, since gone dry. Hillsides denuded of timber for a greedy profit, with rains carrying off the fertility of eroding uplands, and the water table slowly receding, is the tragic story of squandered resources, which is being rapidly re-enacted here. *—Brown photo.*

—Acme newspicture.

MILTON S. HERSHEY, who built an industrial city in a Pennsylvania corn field that became the center of a $100-million chocolate candy business. Having created an attractive workers' village, which includes a park, two theaters, a hospital, boys' club, cafeteria, sports arena, high school and zoo, Hershey turned over his entire fortune of $60-million as a trust fund for the school. **(Story on Page 12.)**



ATTY. GEN. ARTHUR W. ROEBUCK, of Ontario, who with Minister of Labor David Croll, was forced to resign because their minds did not go along with Premier Mitchell Hepburn on the C. I. O. strike issues in General Motors plants of Canada. An adamant attitude toward the unions, with counter threats of a general strike in the United States, pointed up the strike picture at press time for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

NEW YORK'S FIRST WOMAN MAYOR is Mrs. Katherine Wykle, a former school teacher, elected as the first Democratic mayor the village of Clyde, N. Y., has had in 14 years.

—Wide World photo.

BLIND YOUTH may now have the opportunity of reading the ordinary printed books which their seeing companions enjoy. By means of an automatic visagraph, perfected by E. R. Naumberg and W. R. Horsfield of Cambridge, Mass., a carrier similar to that of a typewriter carries a pencil of light across the printed page. As the black print obstructs the light, a magnet is caused to punch corresponding braille characters in a reading foil. *—Ewing Galloway picture.*

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